THE
Bombay Gazet

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 18th December 1862.

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Captain Elmslie will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th December 1862.

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W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th December 1862.

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Bombay, 15th December 1862.

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Bombay, 29th Oct. 1862.

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Dec. 16th 1862.

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Agent, Bombay.

For the Central Bank of Western India,
EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager, Bombay.

Bombay, 11th December 1862.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—It having come to the notice of the Directors that there are a number of shares purchased by different parties but they have not yet got them transferred on their own respective names. Such parties are requested to get the shares transferred on their own names within 8 days from this date to prevent confusion and delay in paying the Dividends on the dissolution of the Company.

NUSSERWANJEE D. BADHURJEE, Manager.

Bombay, S. N. Co.'s Office, 17th December 1862.

BRITISH HOTEL.

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C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, November 26th 1862.

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Depy. Comy. Genl's. Office, Bombay, 22nd Nov. 1862.

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Bombay, 29th August 1861.

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Down	P.M.	*Up*	A.M.
Bombay	5.35	Callian	7.20
Byculla	5.53	Tanna	8.30
Coorla	6.14	Bhandoop	8.42
Bhandoop	6.38	Coorla	8.58
Tanna	7.10	Byculla	9.23
Callian Arr.	8. 0	Bombay Arr.	9.35

W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 18th December 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mahomed Husson bin Mahomed Esack Cavaray, Mahomed Ebrahim bin Mahomed Esack Cavaray, and Pacho, Beebee, Widow of the late Mahomed Esack bin Mahomed Sallay Cavaray, deceased, have contracted to sell to Thucker Visram Kessowjee, and Luckmidass Sewjee, a Piece of Ground with a broken Shed, standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Mandavi Bunder, in Dongree Colee Cross Lane, registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax, under No. 106. Any person having claim upon the said Piece of Ground, by way of Inheritance, Mortgage, or otherwise, is requested to make the same known to me, the undersigned, at my Office, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed.—Dated this 18th day of December 1862.

A. SANGSTER,
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In the use of the common Desk Ruler, every person knows that there is a constant motion of the fingers to accompany the revolution of the Ruler; this motion besides the inconvenience to the operator, occasions it to roll out of the parallel, and lines so ruled do not, in any length of surface, correspond. Another inconvenience in the common Ruler is, that by its contact with the Pen, ink stains are left on the sides of the Ruler, which, in revolving, soil the fingers and the paper; both these inconveniences are removed by the above-named improved Ruler, which, having the rollers underneath a flat upper surface, rolls over the paper without coming in contact with the fingers, and by a peculiarity of formation at the ruling edge, the Pen is kept from contact with the ruling parts on the paper, so that soiling the fingers or the paper is completely prevented.

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P. J. & Co., take leave to assure THEIR PATRONS that *no efforts* shall be wanting on their part to *deserve* a continuance of their favours, and while warranting all their VARIED STOCK OF COMESTIBLES to be *bonâ fide* from the most CELEBRATED PURVEYORS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN, they trust that past experience will have proved their Terms as *liberal* and their Price as *moderate* as (taking into consideration the Quality of their Goods) A DISCERNING PUBLIC could possibly expect.

P. J. & Co., would further remind their Patrons and Constituents that their NEWLY-REPLENISHED AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF WINES, SPIRITS, MALT LIQUORS, &c. &c. will be found well worthy attention, both as regards QUALITY, FLAVOUR, AND PRICE.

FROM CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

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Mixed Pickles, Cauliflower, Onions, French Beans, Gherkins, Piccalilli, Red Cabbage, Walnuts, and Chow-Chow, Imperial Pickles, West India ditto, Mushroom Pickles.

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Soyer's Sauce, Soyer's Relish, and Soyer's Soltana's Sauce.

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JELLIES.—Orange, Apple, Black Currant, Red Currant, Lemon Marmalade, Orange ditto, Apricot Jam.

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Lemon, Raspberry, Pine Apple, Orange, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, and Gooseberry Syrups.

Fruits in Syrup.

Pine Apple, Apricots, Greengages, Cherries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Pears, Red Currants, and Black ditto.

Fruits in Noyeau and Brandy.

Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, Pears, Red and White.

Fruits Crystallised.

Apricots, Greengages, Cherries, Chinois, Mirabelle Plums, and Mixed Fruits.

Tart Fruits.

Cranberries, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Damsons, Apples, Plums, Cherries, Red and Black Currants, Greengages, Raspberries, Morella Cherries, and Raspberries, and Currants.

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PESTONJEE JEWANJEE'S ADVERTISEMENT.—*Continued.*

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Truffled Sausages, 1 lb., ditto Woodcock, Snipe, Quail and Partridge, 1 lb., Pâté de fois Gras de Strasbourg, Pâté de fois D'Oie 1 lb., Pâté de fois Canaudin, 1 lb. Pure Truffles, &c. &c.

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Superior Preserved Mango, in stone jars, ditto ditto in China Jars.

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Jellies.

Superior Guava Jelly in 2 lb. pots, Rozel Jelly, Kurrand a Jelly, Green Grape Jelly, and Mango Jelly.

Marmalade.

Superior Mango Marmalade, Citron Marmalade, Lemon Marmalade, Ginger Marmalade, Orange Marmalade.

China Preserves of first quality.

Chow-Chow, Ginger, Citron Pears, Conequat, Mango, Hoonaf and Orange Preserves, in cases of 6 stone jars.

Sundries.

Mocha Coffee, in bags of 7 lbs., ditto, do. 14 lbs. Wynaad Plantation do., 7 and 14 lbs. bags, Bengal Crystal Sugar No. 1, in boxes of 14 lbs. and 28 lbs., do. do. No. 2 do. do. do., soft and moist for Pudding do., Tea, Flowery Pekoe, first quality, in 10 catty boxes, do. do. do. 2nd sort, do. do. Souchong and Pouchong, first quality, in 10 catty boxes, Manilla Cheroots Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in boxes of 500, Trinchinopoly Cheroots, Price's Table and Carriage Candles, Loaf Sugar, and choice Breakfast Congou, Tea, very superior in 22 lbs. Boxes.

Copying Presses, Letter, Foolscap, and Folio size, with or without material complete, Gingham, Alpaca, and Silk Umbrellas, Mordan's Office Black, Blue, Red and Gold Pen Ink, ditto Copying ditto, Gilion's Jams and Jellies, Oalmea, &c. DeLa Rue's Stationery, ditto Playing Cards, Leather Writing Desks, Cigar Cases, &c., Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Albert and Neck Chains, &c. &c.

⁂ Upcountry orders will be promptly executed.

PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co.,

18th Dec. 1862. Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

Business Announcements.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles Metal, or other Roofing.

Also,

Improved Patent Sheathing Felt. Apply to LYON BROTHERS & Co.

European Pensioners' and Widows' Home Tardeo.

SUPPORTED by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above institution of Clothes, of Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library) will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer.
Captain— Turner, Secretary.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.—GREAT NOVELTY.—Received from Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, a few MUTTON HAMS.

Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

ROSSELET & Co.—Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

Rosselet & Co. would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

F. BORSINI respectfully informs Officers of the Army and Navy, Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants, that he has this day commenced business of HORIZONTAL DURLEX AND LEVER WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER.

Every description of Watch and Musical Box repaired expeditiously, and accurately.

Charges moderate.—Terms Cash.

4, Medow Street, (upstairs), Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1862.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship *Empress of India.*—A fresh consignment of the celebrated Parramo Candles. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

[illegible]	250	8 do.	50 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	80 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share ...	Rs.4,300p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,10[illegible]	......	Rs. 400 disct.
ManockjiPetit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 325 disct.
VictoriaSpinningCo.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jaffir Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Cooria Spinning Co	5,000		
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share ...	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
[illegible] Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
" Loan 1835-36	95½
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	105¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	113

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106¼ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China / To Clyde / To Hull	No enquiry.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

PRICES CURRENT (18th December 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	355 to 360
Old Surat	"	365 to 370
Old Dhollera, and Bhownuggur	"	360 to 375
Old Oomravuttee	"	345 to 350
Old Coompta	"	355 to 360
Old Dharwar Sawginned	"	500 to 505
Old Barsee, and Nuggur	"	330 to 335
Old Vaharui	"	330 to 332
Khandeish	"	320 to 325
Old Poratchee	"	335 to 340
Old Accote	"	350 to 355
Old Mangalore	"	340 to 345

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,480 to 1,485.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Candeish at	Rs.	6-1 to 6-2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	8 to 8-2 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black	"	32 to 33
and White)	"	38 to 39 nominal.
Niger	"	28 to 29

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d. per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
" on demand	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Scotland do.		
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11½d.	do.
CircularNotespayablethroughout Europe	1s. 11½d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 " "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 " "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ...... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ...... ½ per cent.

Hours of business ...... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ...... 10 to 1 do

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 11th December 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s. 0¼d. "
3 Do.	at 2s. 0¼d. "
2 Do.	at 2s. 0¼d. "
1 Do.	at 2s. "
Sight	at 1s. 11½d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

December 9th, 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

[illegible] Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
[illegible] Deposits for 6 months ...... 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. ...... 6 do. do.
[illegible] paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

[illegible] Government Securities ...... 8 per cent.
[illegible] other Securities ...... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto 2 ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto 1 ditto	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Ditto on demand	1s. 11½d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent commission.

Hours of business ...... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ...... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th December 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs.1,000, and not exceeding Rs.50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Ditto at 3 ditto	2s. 0d.	do.
Ditto at 2 ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto at 1 ditto	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Ditto sight ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ......10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays......10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th Dec. 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 2 do.	2s. 0d.	"
" 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" On demand	1s. 11⅝d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s. 11⅝d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s. 11⅝d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11½d.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 "
Deposits for 3 months	4 "
Do. do. 6 do.	5 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

It to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 9th Dec. 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE ...... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
" 4 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
" 3 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
" 2 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
" 1 month's sight	2s.
On demand / On Scotland / On Ireland	1s. 11⅝d.
Circular Notes	1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay*," and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, December 9th 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Dec. 18	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat 17 Dec.
	Phlox (s)	Puddicombe	Surat 17 Dec.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—210 natives.
Per Steamer *Phlox*, from Surat.—Mr. Anderson ; and 204 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Pearl*, D. McFarlane, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Victoria*, F. Gibbs, bound to Havre.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Clyde*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Mahmoody*, for Juddah.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 18TH DECEMBER 1862.

For London.

Edmond Kaye.—14 bales Old Rags, 154 cwt. ; 5 bales Senna Leaves, 15½ cwt., Roysee Harpall ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., F. Chambers ; 2 bales Hemp, 7 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Herefordshire.—100 hhds. Jingilly Oil, 400 cwt. 1 qr. 15 lbs., Venayeck Pandoorung ; loose Sapanwood, 94½ cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass ; 450 bags Linseed, 675 cwt. ; 150 bags Khorasanee Seed, 225 cwt., Gangjee Murput.

City of Carlisle—2 cases Wearing Apparels and Old Work, Boxes, Forbes and Co. ; 57 chests Gum Arabic, 161½ cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund ; 103 cases Chundroose, 204 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lbs., Ralli Brothers.

Windsor Castle.—101 frazels Coffee, 137 cwt., Fernandise ; 2 cases Oilmanstores, E. Framjee Nowrojee.

Star of India.—189 pieces E. Teeth, 12 cwt. 25½ lbs., Shuriff Durvesh.

For Liverpool.

Flying Venus.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Jeatha Megjee ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Runchordass Canjee.

Kildare.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Henumdass Buchamull.

Lord Brougham.—81 bales Cotton, 283½ cwt., Cutchra Dossa.

Knight Errant.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt. ; Mooljee Dhunjee ; 47 bales Wool, 141 cwt., Woonubia Passoo ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co. ; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Preamchund Raychund.

Labrador.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Cursonjee Canjee ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Cursondass Vulubdass.

Annot Lyle.—115 bales Cotton 402½ cwt., Dyall Bhimjee ; 360 bags Rapeseed, 540 cwt , Souza Pinto and Co.

Clyde.—225 bags Linseed, 337½ cwt., Mooljee Sewjee.

James Livesey.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co. ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Premchund Raychund ; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Talavera.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Dyall Khimjee ; 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Goculdass Hirjee ; 101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., Mohundram Ramjees ; 161 bales Cotton, 528½ cwt , Bhanjee Jewraz ; 203 bags Linseed, 304½ cwt., Govind Hurry and Co. ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Brown Clough and Co.

G. A. Holt.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Nursy Kessowjee and Co.

Flower of the Forest.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt , Cursondass Madhowdass.

Azuline.—310 bales Cotton, 1,085 cwt., Luckumsy Sewjee and Co. ; 4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., B. N. F. and Co. ; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., M. Pandoorung ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

Peerless.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Khoobchund Bhagchund ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Sea Horse.—15 bales Cotton, 52½ cwt., Sewjee Souzpall ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Khatesy Sewjee ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Premchund Raychund.

Indian Queen.—180 bags Linseed, 270 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Howden.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Vusunjee Munsy.

Charger.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Gangjee Courjee.

Jalawar.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt , Gangjee Courjee ; 90 bags Linseed, 135 cwt., Govind Hurry and Co.

Ellen Bates.—150 bags Linseed, 225 cwt., Topun Malljee ; 700 bags Surseeseed 1,050 Runchordass Canjee.

Helen Douglas.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

815	City of Carlisle, Pentriath—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 9)
1192	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	
1117	Edmund Kaye, W.W. Steel—F. Chambers	(c.l. Oct. 30)
840	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co,	(c. l. Dec. 1.)
1354	Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart Latham&Co.	(c.l. Nov, 27.)
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.	
1044	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	
1074	Windsor Castle, Pryce—R. Steuart, & Co.	(c. l.Nov. 29.)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1133	Admiral Lyons—John Tanner & Co.	(c l. Oct.28)
1288	Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1003	Azuline, Manson—John Clover & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 8)
1324	Belgravia, R. Penticost—Lyon Brothers.	(c. l. Nov. 21)
627	Caledonia, A. McMillen.—W. Nicol & Co.	(c.l. Nov. 14.)
1194	Charger—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 24)
783	Clyde, Jourdain—Leckie & Co.	(c. l- Dec. 18)
577	Delhi, J. Howard—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1094	Elizabeth Fry—W. & A, Graham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 8)
1015	Ellen Bates, W. Lowrie—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 19)
1342	Fanny Forsyth, Sitten—E. Bates and Co.	
917	Flower of the Forest—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l.Oct.27)
1393	Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.	(c.l. Nov. 5)
1249	G. H. Holt—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 2,)
1218	Howden, Verril—Pestonjee Jehangeer.	(c.l. Oct. 13)
843	Helen Douglas, McDougall,—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
952	Indian Queen, Jago—Lawrence and Co.	(c.l. Dec. 17.)
1071	James Lavesey—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 15)
1108	James Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 15)
679	Jalawar, Crowthers—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 10.)
1312	Knight Errant,—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 22)
611	Kildare, Wetherington—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 8)
710	Kurrachee, J. Clarke—Finlay Clark & Co.	
1242	Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 3)
700	Lord Brougham, Herting—FinlayClark&Co.	(c. l. Dec.10)
1082	Palinurus—W. Nicol & Co.	
2008	Peerless, Flovin—Lawrence & Co.	
866	Sea Horse, Banks—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 20.)
986	Sillery, McAulay—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 28)
1162	Talavera, D.Brown—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 8)

FOR HAVRE.

410	Victoria, Gibbs.—S. Tyebjee & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 31st)

FOR CHINA.

1060	Indore (s)—C. M. S. N. & Co.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.	(c. l. May 12)
800	Pearl, McFarlane.	(c. l. Dec. 6)

FOR MAURITIUS.

445	Fazel Currim, Nacoda—H. A. Currim Cadoo.	

FOR MADRAS.

192	Teak, Middleton—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 10.)

FOR RANGOON.

641	China, J. Minto—Wallace & Co.	
2028	Norway, H. B. Major.—Forbes & Co.	

FOR COLOMBO AND MADRAS.

138	Shapoorji Heerji, Batta—C. Eduljee.	(c. l. Dec. 12)

FOR KURRACHEE.

591	General Havelock, Spowart—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	

NOT FIXED.

630	Agincourt, Pashley—W. Nicol and Co.	
612	Alexandre Baring, Ballamlme—Haj. Md. Sedick.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	(in Dock)
307	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
450	Atiet Rahimon, Dallas—H. Abastor Cadoo.	
	Barade de Lazareen (s), L. Antonio.	
277	Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.	
731	Brandon, Silly.	
500	Bombay Merchant, Ellerington—Hirjee Aurot.	
283	C. Commercial deGoa, Marie—Henderson & Co.	(for sale)
766	Coromandel, Smith—W. and A. Graham and Co.	
1204	Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	
710	Countess Elgin, W. Stretton.	
047	Daniel Rankin, Miller—Grey & Co.	
019	Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. J. J. and Co.	
170	Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol and Co.	(for sale)
624	Fort William, Castle—Canjee Leladhur.	
760	Gem of the Ocean, Williams—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
477	Good Success, MacGragor—R. J. J. and Co.	
1546	Harmonides, R. Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	
733	Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.	
1060	Iskendershaw, Page.	
574	Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, H. Parker—Eduljee Framjee & Co.	
369	Juddal Mamnon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.	
102	La Japan (s), M. Laportire.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
1104	Malakoff, A. Harris—John, Clover & Co.	
109	Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.	
204	Pary, Nacoda—Aboolruker Mapla.	
705	Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.	
473	Pioneer (s), W. B. Mason.	
1272	Protector, Clarke—Captain.	
876	Queen of England, Oates—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
810	Rosalie Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
694	Robert Ritson, Brough—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
562	Sea Lion, W. G. Alexander—D. B. Bramhall.	
1455	Simla, Hackett—Lawrence & Co.	
620	Shakespear, Anderson.	
411	Scindian (s) T. Morrison—B. S. N. Co.	
858	Shah Jehan, J. R. White—Hajee A. Noor Mahomed.	
1320	Uncas, Boag—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1450	Behar, G. S. Brooks.	
1600	Emeu, D. Rennoldson.	
1200	Ganges, C. Wilkinson.	
1609	Pottinger, H. K. Toll.	(Laid up)
965	Salsette, Dundas.	

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

738	Akbar, Pizzey—Finlay & Co.
1171	Epaminondas, Heasley—T. Lidbettor & Co.
393	Helen Marrow, Mather—Fleming & Co.
1017	Helvellyn, Dalison—Finlay & Co.
461	Mermaid, Gibson—Fleming & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

525	P. I. G. Burchard, Bradhering—Fleming & Co.

NOT FIXED.

783	Victoria, Sanderson—Captain

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1557	Africana, Hatfield.	
551	Boldon Lawn, Milbank—Grey & Co.	
993	Camperdown Stodder.	
679	Caroline Agnes—W. Nicol & Co.	
1063	Castilian, Welburn.	
813	City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co.	Oct. 29
623	Colgrain, Case—Peel, Cassels & Co.	Sept. 12
558	Duke of Northumberland—John Tanner & Co.	Aug. 25
892	Edwin Fox, Maclean—W. Nicol & Co.	Sep. 12
826	Eloisa, Philpot.	Aug. 5
682	Excelsior, Sanderson—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 2
527	Hadassah, Dickson.	Oct. 7
899	Harkaway, Woodcock—Peel, Cassels & Co.	Oct. 29
1156	Hornet, Prynn.	Sep. 12
1363	King of Italy, Norris.	
497	Maria Sparks, Chase.	
724	Morayshire, Mathers.	
1047	Mystery, Stap.	
1001	Otago, Masterton.	
1169	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Oct. 30
1294	Queen of the East, Bilton.	
970	Rajah of Cochin, Cumming.	
927	Salamanca, Livesay—Leckie & Co.	Oct. 3
848	Vittoria, Martin—Robert Frith & Co.	Sept, 23
	United Service, (s)—C M S. N. Co.	
1064	Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	Sept. 8
535	Wellington, Ayling.	Oct. 13
905	Zuleika, Glover.	

FROM LONDON VIA NATAL.

403	Pharamond, Phillips.	Oct. 28

FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.

891	Concordia—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1354	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 6

FROM LONDON VIA ADEN.

665	Sparkling Wave.	

FROM LIVERPOOL.

824	Adriatic, Scott—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 10
1127	Albion, Thompson.	
1001	Algiers, Morris—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 25
862	Ambrose, Daniel.	
1046	Americana, Potts.	
811	Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 6.
1034	Bavelaw, Hughes.	
967	Beloochee, Mitchell—Leckie & Co.	Oct. 20
1557	Black Eagle, Mearns.	
1300	Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Sept. 23
1400	Bosphorus (s) Pendleton.	Oct. 11
1246	British India.	
1493	Broughton Hall, Rennie.	
1122	Brunelle, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Sept. 26
1332	Bulwark, Bainmantyne.	
1244	Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
514	Chanaral, Sharp.	Oct. 28
1239	Cimber, Kopperholdt—Martin, Young & Co.	Sep. 8
1073	City of Agra, Ewing—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 8
869	Coronet, Coverry—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Oct. 25
1081	Clifton Belle, Bustin—Coupland & Co.	
1333	Crescent, Ewing.	
918	Culloden, Smith.	Nov. 11
1147	Czar, Langwill.	
848	Dalkeith, Flicker.	
666	Douglas Castle, Steele.	
1303	Duncairn, Finlay.	Nov. 5
519	Early Dawn, Norrie—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 29
[illegible]		
1121	General Simpson, Graham—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 11
655	Gertrude Fraser.	Nov. 11
	Gladiator—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1305	Glee Maiden, Marshall.	
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Oct. 8
1194	Herald, Smellie—Coupland & Co.	Sep. 8
768	James Russell, Muir—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Nov. 11
1665	Lillies.	Oct. 26
1042	Madurese, Cotter.	
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
747	Miletus, Bell.	Nov. 6
650	Moreno, White—W. & A. Graham & Co.	Aug. 27
951	Mornington—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 12
1114	Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co.	
1075	Natolia, Suther—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 14
1343	Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co.	Sept. 12
1230	Powerful, Nixon.	
1328	Princess Alexandria, White,	Oct. 31
1337	Queen of the Seas, Glendinning—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
623	Recorder, Osborne—Coupland & Co.	Oct. 8
483	Richard Cobden, Randall—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 2
1033	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.	
1160	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	
1378	Sir John Mandeville, Knight.	
1128	Southern Belle, Dunn.	
1533	South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co,	
1022	Thetis, Chapman.	
998	Tiger, Power.	Nov. 11
695	Tomogonops, Poe.	Nov. 12
983	Treuton, J. Walker—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 12
1785	Tudor, Wherland.	Sep. 12
1511	Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co.	Sep. 2
905	Zuleiker, Riddell.	

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA GALLE.

843	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 23

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

885	Chevalier, Perkins.	
1051	Glenalva, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 25
1444	H. C. Kidston.	Oct. 29
1083	Magnolia, Baynon.	July 29
1067	May Queen, Pennie.	Oct. 30
1231	North, Brown.	Oct. 11
1075	South, Wilson	Nov. 8
1115	Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co.	

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SEDASHEGHUR.

486	Harriet Humble, Pearson.	July 29
333	Mogul, McTeggart.	Aug. 2

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1100	Eldorado, Hayes.	

FROM CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

H. M. St. Severn, 50 Guns.

FROM CARDIFF.

795	Cambay, Wilson.	Aug. 17
337	Chase, Oldrieve.	
427	Enterprise, Haynes.	
758	Jane, D. Cooper	Aug. 8
1763	John Stuart, Burnase.	
	Leucothia, Lothorp.	Nov. 10
786	Maria Somes, Lean—Leckie & Co.	Sep. 21
985	Patterson, Lumble.	Aug. 29
856	Rhea Sylvia, Evans—Robinson & Co.	Nov. 6
1097	Sarawak, Vaughan.	Nov. 1
1306	Simoom, Langley.	Oct. 29

FROM KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

1421	Haddington, Browne—P. & O. Co.	
1150	Lincluden Castle, Smith.	Sept. 9

FROM SWANSEA.

899	Wurtemburg, Chase.	

FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.

1307	Simoom, Daugley.	Sep. 4

FROM NEWCASTLE.

858	Bucephalus, Black.	
1140	Ida.	
140	Sonderborg.	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

792	Anne Armstrong.	Nov. 10

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

	Emma, McKenzie.	Aug. 11

FROM GRANGEMOUTH.

1647	Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell.	Oct. 26

FROM FALMOUTH.

642	Zemindar.	Aug. 18

FROM THE CLYDE.

632	Berbice, Wyllie—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Sept. 27
473	Bussorah (s)—Calcutta & B. S. N. Co.	
661	Duke of Wellington, Beattie—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Oct. 29
437	Kurrachee (s)—Calcutta & B. S. N. Co.	Oct. 7
650	Margaret Kerr, Galloway—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Aug. 28
397	Penang (s)—Calcutta & B. S. N. Co.	
761	Sailor Prince, Lowe—A. H. Husochke & C.	July 22

FROM BORDEAUX.

255	D'Artagnan, Groult, R. Frith & Co.	

FROM STOCKHOLM.

358	Celeritas—Volkart Brothers.	Nov. 12
350	Diana—Volkart Brothers.	
410	Triomphae—Volkart Brothers.	
366	Alexandrea—Volkart Brothers.	

FROM GOTHENBURG.

450	Miltiades, C Lidbeck—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
	Typhoon—Robert Frith & Co.	

FROM ADEN.

	Carnatic.	
972	Concordia, Ross—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 29

FROM CALCUTTA.

3400	H. M. (St.) Australasian.	
379	Bombay Merchant.	Nov. 28
534	Bushire Merchant.	
745	Faize Allum.	
	Futtay Allum.	Nov. 25
620	Hyderee.	
	Inspector.	Dec. 2
511	Lady Franklin.	
	Lafayette.	Dec. 2
659	Morning Star.	Nov. 24
597	Maria Gray.	
	Maurice.	Nov. 30
550	Punjaub.	
	Shaw Allum.	Nov. 30
	Shaw Allum.	Dec. 6
	Soobh Salam.	Nov. 29
543	Surge.	
399	Teazer.	Nov. 23
1900	H. M. St. Tubal Cain.	
444	Waverley.	Dec. 2
1198	Witch of the Wave.	

FROM CHINA.

1499	Boston Light (A)—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
650	Boyne, Kemp.	Nov. 6
639	Cutch Merchant, Ashley.	
614	Forfarshire, Richmond.	
820	Futtay Allum Mitchell.	Nov. 19
	H. M. St. Vulcan	Nov. 14
324	Hyacinth.	
	Julie.	
400	Music	Nov. 8
891	Prince of Wales, Winckler.	Oct. 25
858	Regina.	Sept. 26
806	Shen shah.	
1194	Tasmania, Alludge.	

FROM SINGAPORE.

636	Euphemus, Shepherd.	Nov. 12
346	Godavery, Perrand	Nov. 19
	Margaret Jane, Bousted.	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BUSSORAH.

651	Diligentia.	

FROM BOSTON.

	Bomarsund, Nasymith and Macdonald.	

FROM MAURITIUS.

	Bushire Merchant.	Nov. 13
463	Eufaus Nautais, Esterling.	
476	Fatal Rahaman, Gloom.	
299	Nouvelle Pallas, Daban.	
280	Saint Yves, Canvis.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE

FROM LONDON.

433	Balnaguith, Robertson.	Nov. 12
761	Chimera, Moot.	Aug. 7
513	General Havelock, Spowart.	
396	Kent, Birch.	
785	Minnehaha, Henderson—Fleming & Co.	July 2
882	Punjaub.	
740	Ramillies, Denery.	
679	Scinde, Shrewsbury.	Sept. 27
399	Tamar, Ross.	
682	Velocity, Shrewsbury.	Aug. 22

FROM LIVERPOOL.

963	Ann Buckle, Tomlinson.	
982	Eliza Benecke, Tomlinson	
756	Poictiers, Cosens.	Sept. 27

FROM NEWCASTLE.

449	Lowick.	

FROM CARDIFF.

376	Admiral Protet, Daniel.	

FROM LEITH.

1155	Frenchman, Galloway.	Sept. 18

FROM THE CLYDE.

597	Harvest Home, Diekey.	
630	Helias, Wickland.	
1163	India, Guthrie.	Sept. 29
427	Lizzie L. Hazen, Bartlett.	Oct. 13
623	Mauritius.	
427	Rebecca Shepherd, Somes.	Sept. 24
1170	Scotland, Campbell.	Nov. 8
531	Susan A. Blaisdell, Katon.	

FROM CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

656	Charlotte Jane, March.	Aug. 27

FROM MAULMAIN.

592	Princess Royal, Gakin.	

BENGAL.

The telegraph of December 9, announced the arrivals of the Ship *Lepantone*, Martin, from Point de Galle 18th November, Ship *Anna Decatur*, Rickening, from Singapore 7th November, Ship *Kenmore*.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—December 12, Screw Steamer *Burmah*, R. H. Ashton, from Calcutta 3rd, and Northern Ports 11th December

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 18.

Keatinge, Major R. H., Staff Corps, on duty, from Gwalior.
Radcliffe, Captain G., 7th Madras Cavalry, on furlough, from Saugor.

DEPARTURE.—DECEMBER 18.

Lloyd, Lieut., Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, on duty, to Dapoolee.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Thursday, 18th December 1862.

The 18th Regt. N.I. the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 33rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.

1. At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Assistant Surgeon Quinlan, 33rd Regiment, is directed to accompany and afford medical aid to the Guzerat and Rajpotana Invalids expected to arrive per Steamer *Berenice* under orders to join the General Depot, Khandalla, returning to Bombay on the completion of the duty.

2. The Barrack Master will be pleased to clear away the rank vegetation, brushwood, &c., in the vicinity of the Barrack at Khandalla. He will also cause a latrine to be dug for the use of the Camp followers of the General Depot, in such place as shall be pointed out by the Commandant.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th December 1862.

No. 664.—The undermentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, with permission to proceed *via* the Cape of Good Hope :—

Major J. Thacker, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General

Lieutenant G. Bannister, of Her Majesty's 16th Regiment Native Infantry.

No. 665.—Captain A. W. H. Finch, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Ahmednuggur, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, commencing from the 12th instant, on private affairs, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 12th December 1862.

No. 666.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, dated 23rd October last, No. 132, together with the following Royal Warrants, authorising the distribution of the Prize property captured at Dhar, Nurgoond, Shorapore, Hulgullee, and in Khandesh :—At Dhar, at Nurgoond, at Shorapore, at Hulgullee, and in Khandesh.

Your Government will take immediate steps for the distribution of this Prize Money to the Troops employed, in accordance with the directions contained in the respective Warrants. The distribution of the shares to the Native Troops will be regulated by the scale laid down by the Government of India for the Native Forces employed at the capture of Delhi and Lucknow.

Agreeably to the scale of distribution recently determined upon, the Royal Warrants in each case fix a certain proportion as the amount to be received by the Officer in Command ; should the amount thus fixed prove to be less in any case than the Officer would be entitled to as Commanding a Regiment, he is to be granted the alternative of such sum as he would receive in virtue of such command.

VICTORIA R.

Victoria by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas it has been represented unto us that the Principality of Dhar in the Province of Malwa, in India, has for many years been under our protection, and on the death of the Rajah in the Month of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the Government of India allowed the adopted heir of the late Rajah to succeed to the Principality. That shortly after this event the mercenary soldiery of the Rajah of Dhar rose in revolt and burnt the stations of Bhopawa, and Sirdapore hoisted Mussulman standards, seized the Fortress of Dhar, and defied Our authority. That for the suppression and punishment of these outrages, a Force consisting of Our Troops and of the European and Native Troops of the East India Company was, in October, one thousand eighty hundred and fifty-seven assembled under the Command of Brigadier Charles Shepherd Stuart, of the Bombay Army, who regained possession of the said Fortress of Dhar on the 2nd of November one thousand eighty hundred and fifty-seven, when Booty consisting of Gold and Silver Coins, Brass Cannon, Elephants and Sundry Articles was captured, which has realised the sum of Rupees seven hundred and seventy-one thousand and ten, or thereabouts. And whereas Our Commissioners have recommended unto Us to grant all the said Booty for the use of the Commanders, Officers, and Men belonging to the Forces employed in the said operations, and to give such directions as to the appropriation and distribution thereof as to Us should seem fit. To which We are graciously pleased to condescend.

Know We do hereby give and grant to our Secretary of State for India in Council, for the time being, all the aforesaid Booty and Proceeds, in trust for the use of the Commanders, Officers, and Men belonging to the Forces employed in the said operations, such Booty to be distributed by Our Secretary of State in India in Council, for the time being, or by any person or persons he may appoint for that purpose in the following proportions, viz., to the said Brigadier Charles Shepherd Stuart one twenty-fifth part of the whole of the said Booty and Proceeds, and the remainder of the said Booty and proceeds to be distributed amongst the subordinate Officers and Men, belonging to the Forces which took active part in the aforesaid operations, in the following proportions as the same may be applicable to the several ranks of Officers and Men, engaged therein, such scale and proportions being settled and determined, and fixed, by and according to the calculation of the day's pay of each rank, and being in the proportion of one share for each shilling of such day's pay, *videlicet*, Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels seventeen shares each ; Majors sixteen shares each ; Captains twelve shares each ; Lieutenants, first class, after seven years' service, seven shares and a half each ; Lieutenants, second class, under seven years' service, six and a half shares each ; Ensigns five shares and a half each ; the shares of Officers in the Command of Regiments to be double the amount of the shares attached or accruing to them according to the day's pay of their Regimental rank only, Staff Serjeants, three shares each ; Color Sergeants, two shares and a half each ; Sergeants, two shares each ; Corporals one share and a half each ; Privates one share each. All Officers on the Divisional, Personal, and General Staff, to be allowed shares according to their Staff pay, added to the half pay of their respective ranks. Regimental Staff Adjutants ten shares each ; Quarter Masters six shares and a half each ; Paymasters twelve shares and a half each ; Riding Masters nine shares each ; Surgeons fifteen shares each ; Assistant Surgeons ten shares each ; together with any additional shares to which they or any of them may be entitled, in virtue of additional pay for length of service.

And We are graciously pleased to order and direct that in case any doubt shall arise in respect to the distribution of the Booty or Proceeds hereby granted as aforesaid, or respecting any claim or demand on the said Booty or Proceeds, the same shall be determined by Our Secretary of State for India in Council, for the time being, or by such person or persons to whom he shall refer the same ; which determination thereupon made shall, with all convenient speed, be notified in writing to the Commissioners of Our Treasury, and the same shall be final and conclusive to all intents and purposes, unless within three months after the receipt thereof at the Office of the Commissioners of Our Treasury, We shall be pleased otherwise to order ; hereby reserving to Ourselves, to make such order therein as to Us shall seem fit.

Given at Our Court at Rheinbardsthbrunn this second day of October, in the twenty-sixth year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

By Her Majesty's Command,
(Signed) E. H. KNATCHBULL HUGISSON,
LUKE WHITE.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas it has been represented unto Us, that, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen-seven, a Rebellion took place in our East Indian Dominions. That during the progress of the Rebellion the Chief of the fort or stronghold of Nurgoond, rose in open insurrection and defied Our authority, and murdered the Political Agent at that place. And whereas a force, composed of a Detachment of our Royal Artillery, two Companies of Our seventy-fourth Foot, a Detachment of the twenty-eighth Bombay Native Infantry, and one hundred and fifty of the Southern Mahratta Horse, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel George Malcolm, C.B., of the Bombay Army, stormed and occupied the Patta of Nurgoond on the first of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and captured and occupied the Fort of Nurgoond on the second of the said month of June. That during the aforesaid operations, Booty, consisting of Live Stock, Grain, Horses, Elephants, &c., was captured by the said Force under the Command of the said Lieutenant Colonel George Malcolm, the sale proceeds of which have realised the sum of ten thousand and twenty-six rupees fifteen annas and eight pies, or thereabouts. And whereas Our said Commissioners have recommended unto Us to grant all the said Booty or Property, so as aforesaid captured, for the use of the Troops under the Command of the said Lieutenant Colonel George Malcolm, and to give such directions as to the appropriation and distribution thereof as to Us should seem fit. To which we are graciously pleased to condescend.

Now We do give and grant to Our Secretary of State for India in Council, for the time being, all the aforesaid Booty or Property, and the proceeds thereof in trust for the use of the Troops under the Command of the said Lieutenant Colonel George Malcolm ; such Booty to be distributed by Our Secretary of State for India in Council, for the time being or by any other person or persons he may appoint for that purpose in the following proportions, viz., to the said Lieutenant Colonel George Malcolm, C.B., one fortieth part of the whole of the said Booty and Proceeds ; and the remainder of the said Booty and proceeds to be distributed amongst the subordinate officers and men belonging to the Forces which took active part in the aforesaid operations, in the following proportions as far as the same may be applicable to the several ranks of officers and men engaged therein, such scale and proportions being settled and determined and fixed by and according to a calculation of the day's pay of each rank, and being in the proportions of one share for each shilling of such day's pay, *videlicet*, Major sixteen shares each ; Captains twelve shares each ; Lieutenants, first class, after seven years' service, seven shares and a half each ; Lieutenants, second class, under seven years' seven years' service, six shares and a half each ; Ensigns, five shares and a half each ; the shares of Officers in command of Regiments to be double the amount of the shares attached to or accruing to them according to the day's pay of their Regimental Rank only. Staff Serjeants three shares each ; Color Serjeants two shares and a half each ; Serjeants two shares each ; Corporals one share and a half each ; Privates one share each. All Officers on the Divisional, Personal, and General Staff, to be allowed shares according to their Staff pay, added to the half pay of their respective rank. Regimental Staff Adjutants ten shares each ; Quartermasters six shares and a half each ; Paymasters twelve shares and a half each ; Riding Masters nine shares each ; Surgeons fifteen shares each ; Assistant Surgeons ten shares each ; together with any additional shares to which they or any of them may be entitled in virtue of additional pay for length of service. And We are graciously pleased to order and direct that in case any doubt shall arise in respect to the distribution of the Booty or Proceeds hereby granted as aforesaid, or respecting any claim or demand on the said Booty or Proceeds, the same shall be determined by Our Secretary of State for India in Council, for the time being, or by such person or persons to whom he shall refer the same which determination thereupon made shall, with all convenient speed, be notified in writing to the Commissioners of Our Treasury, and the same shall be final and conclusive to all intents and purposes, unless within three months after the receipt thereof at the Office of the Commissioners of Our Treasury, we shall be pleased otherwise to order ; hereby reserving to Ourselves to make such order therein as to Us shall seem fit.

Given at Our Court at Rheinhardsthbrunn this second day of October, in the twenty-sixth year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

By Her Majesty's Command,
E. H. KNATCHBULL HUGISSON.
LUKE WHITE.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas it has been represented unto us, that in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, a Rebellion took place within Our East Indian Dominions, and that steps were taken on our behalf to suppress and put down such Rebellion. And whereas, during such Rebellion, the Rajah of Shorapore levied war against Us and Our authority, and attacked a Detachment of the Hyderabad Contingent, under the Command of Major Wyndham, whereupon part of a Column of Troops under Lieutenant George Malcolm, of the Bombay Army, marched to the relief of the said Detachment, and attacked the Rajah's Troops, and drove them within the fort of Shorapore, which was evacuated by the aforesaid Troops of the aforesaid Rajah of Shorapore on the night of the eighth of February one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight ; and Booty consisting of Arms, Elephants Camels, Horses, and Jewels, was thereupon captured, therein estimated to amount to sixty-eight thousand three hundred and eight rupees. And whereas Our said Commissioners have recommended unto Us to grant all the said Booty for the use of the Troops aforesaid under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel George Malcolm engaged at Shorapore, and to give such directions as to the appropriation and distribution thereof as to Us should seem fit. To which we are graciously pleased to condescend.

Now We do hereby give and grant to our Secretary of State for India in Council, for the time being, all the aforesaid Booty and Proceeds in trust for the use of the Troops aforesaid, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel George Malcolm, engaged at Shorapore, such Booty to be distributed by Our Secretary of State for India in Council, for the time being, or by any person or persons he may appoint for that purpose in the following proportion ; to the said Lieutenant Colonel George Malcolm, one-fortieth part of the whole of the said Booty and Proceeds ; and the remainder of the said Booty and Proceeds to be distributed amongst the Subordinate Officers and Men belonging to the Forces which took active part in the aforesaid operations, in the following proportions, so far as the same may be applicable to the several ranks of Officers and Men engaged therein, such scale and proportions being settled, and determined, and fixed by and according to a calculation of the day's pay of each rank, and being in the proportion of one share for each shilling of such day's pay, *videlicet*, Majors sixteen shares each ; Captains twelve shares each ; Lieutenants first class, after seven years's service, seven shares and a half each ; Lieutenants, second class, under seven years' service six shares and a half each ; Ensigns five shares and a half each. The shares of Officer in Command of Regiments to be double the amount of the sharess attached or accruing to them, according to the day's pay of their Regimental Rank only. Staff Serjeants three shares each ; Color Serjeants two shares and a half each ; Serjeants two shares each ; Corporals one share and a half each ; Privates one share each ; all Officers on the Divisional, Personal and General Staff to be allowed shares according to their staff pay added to the half pay of their respective ranks. Regimental Staff Adjutants ten shares each ; Quarter Masters six shares and a half each ; Paymasters twelve shares and a half each ; Riding Masters nine shares each ; Surgeons fifteen shares each ; Assistant Surgeons, ten shares each ; together with any additional shares to which they or any of them may be entitled, in virtue of additional pay for length of service. And We are graciously pleased to order and direct that in case any doubt shall arise in respect to the distribution of the Booty or Proceeds hereby granted as aforesaid, or respecting any claim or demand on the said Booty or Proceeds, the same shall be determined by Our Secretary of State for India in Council, for conclusive to all intents and purposes, unless within three months after the receipt thereof at the Office of the Commissioners of Our Treasury. We shall be pleased otherwise to order ; hereby reserving to Ourselves to make such order therein as to Us shall seem fit.

Given at our Court at Rheinhardsthbrunn this Second day of October, in the twenty-sixth year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

By Her Majesty's Command,
E. H. KNATCHBULL HUGISSON.
LUKE WHITE.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas it has been represented unto Us, that in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven a Rebellion took place within Our East Indian Dominions, that steps were taken on Our behalf to suppress and put down such Rebellion. And whereas a Detachment of the Southern Maratha Horse, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel George Malcolm, of the Bombay Army attacked and took by storm the Village of Hulgullee on the night of the twenty-ninth of November one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, when Booty or Property, consisting of Cattle and sundry other Articles was captured, the sale of which has realised the sum of four thousand nine hundred and three rupees, five annas and eleven pies, or thereabouts. And whereas Our said Commissioners have recommended unto Us to grant all the said Booty so as aforesaid captured for the use of the Commander, Officers, and Men belonging to the Detachment of the Southern Maratha Horse, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel George Malcolm, who captured the same as aforesaid, and to give such directions as to the appropriation and distribution thereof as to Us should seem fit. To which We are graciously pleased to condescend.

Now We do hereby give and grant to Our Secretary of State for India in Council, for the time being, all such Booty and the Proceeds thereof as was taken at the aforesaid capture of the Village of Hulgullee, in trust for the use of the Commanders, Officers, and Men belonging to the Detachment of the Southern Mahratta Horse under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel George Malcolm, engaged in the operations aforesaid ; such Booty to the distributed by Our Secretary of State for India in Council, for the time being, or by any other person or persons he may appoint for that purpose in the following proportions, *videlicet*, to the said Lieutenant Colonel George Malcolm, C.B., one-fortieth part of the whole of the said Booty and Proceeds ; and the remainder of the said Booty and Proceeds to be distributed amongst the Subordinate Officers and Men, belonging to the Forces which took active part in the aforesaid operations, in the following proportions, as far as the same may be applicable to the several ranks of Officers and Men engaged therein, such scale and proportion being settled and determined and fixed by and according to a calculation of the day's pay of each rank, and being in the proportion of one share for each shilling of such day's pay, *videlicet* Majors sixteen shares each ; Captains twelve shares each ; Lieutenants, first class, after seven years' service, seven shares and a half each ; Lieutenants, second class, under seven years' service, six shares and a half each ; Ensigns five shares and a half each. The shares of Officers in Command of Regiments to be double the amount of the shares attached or accruing to them according to the day's pay of their Regimental Rank only. Staff Serjeants, three shares each ; Color Serjeants, two shares and a half each ; Serjeant two shares each ; Corporals one share and a half each ; Privates one share each. All Officers on the Divisional, Personal, and General Staff to be allowed shares according to their staff pay, added to the half pay of their respective ranks. Regimental Staff Adjutants ten shares each ; Quartermasters six shares and a half each ; Paymasters twelve shares and a half each ; Riding Masters nine shares each ; Surgeons fifteen shares each ; Assistant Surgeons ten shares each ; together with any additional shares to which they or any of them may be entitled in virtue of additional pay for length of service. And We are graciously pleased to order and direct, that in case any doubt shall arise in respect to the Distribution of the Booty or Proceeds hereby granted as aforesaid, or respecting any claim or demand on the said Proceeds the same shall be determined by Our Secretary of State for India in Council, for the time being, or by such person or persons to whom he shall refer the same, which determination thereupon made shall, with all convenient speed, be notified in writing to the Commissioners of Our Treasury, and the same shall be final and conclusive to all intents and purposes, unless within three months after the receipt thereof at the Office of the Commissioners of Our Treasury, We shall be pleased otherwise to order ; hereby reserving to Ourselves to make such order therein as to Us shall seem fit.

Given at our Court at Rheinhardsthbrunn this second day of October in the twenty-sixth year of Our Reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

By Her Majesty's Command,
E. H KNATCHBULL HUGISSON.
LUKE WHITE.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas it has been represented unto us by the Commissioners of our Treasury, that in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, certain Bheels, inhabiting the province of Khandeish, in Our East Indian Dominions, rebelled and levied War against Us, and Our authorities, and that steps were taken on Our behalf to suppress and put down such Rebellion. And whereas, during the proceedings had and taken for that purpose, Lieutenant Colonel Evans commanded the Satpoora Field Force, which Force was composed of a party of the District Police, and of regular Troops. And whereas the said party of Police, under the command of Captain Birch, Superintendent, captured in the months of April and May in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, in the neighbourhood of a place called Pulsood, in Indore, Booty, consisting of Bars of Silver, Gold and Silver Coins, and Ornaments which has realised the sum of one hundred and seventeen thousand and ninety-three rupees or thereabouts. And whereas Our said Commissioners have recommended unto Us to grant all the said Booty for the use of the aforesaid Force of Regulars and Police under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Evans and to give such directions as to the appropriation and distribution thereof as to Us should seem fit. To which we are graciously pleased to condescend.

Now We do hereby give and grant to Our Secretary of State for India in Council, for the time being, all the aforesaid Booty and Proceeds, in trust for the use of the aforesaid Force, Regulars and Police, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Evans, such Booty to be distributed by Our Secretary of State for India in Council, for the time being, or by any person or person he may appoint for that purpose, in the following proportions, viz., to the said Lieutenant Colonel Evans, one-fortieth part of the whole of the said Booty and Proceeds, and the remainder of the said Booty and Proceeds to be distributed amongst the Subordinate Officers and Men, belonging to the Forces which took active part in the aforesaid operations in the following proportions, as far as the same may be applicable to the several ranks of Officers and Men engaged therein, such scale and operations being settled and determined and fixed by and according to the calculation of the day's pay of each Rank, and being in the proportion of one share for each shilling of such day's pay, *videlicet*, Majors sixteen shares each ; Captains twelve shares each ; Lieutenants, first class, after seven years' service, seven shares and a half each ; Lieutenants, second class, under seven years' service, six shares and a half each ; Ensigns, five shares and a half each. The shares of Officers in Command of Regiments to be double the amount of the shares attached or accruing to them, according to the day's pay of their Regimental Rank only. Staff Serjeants three shares each ; Color Serjeant two shares and a half each ; Serjeants two shares each ; Corporals one share and a half each ; Privates one share each. All Officers on the Divisional, Personal, and General Staff to be allowed shares according to their staff pay, added to the half of their respective Ranks. Regimental Staff Adjutants ten shares each ; Quartermasters six shares and a half each ; Paymasters twelves shares and a half each ; Riding Masters nine shares each ; Surgeons fifteen shares each ; Assistant Surgeons ten shares each ; together with any additional shares to which they or any of them may be entitled in virtue of additional pay or length of service.

And We are graciously pleased to order and direct, that in case any doubt shall arise in respect to the distribution of the Booty or Proceeds, hereby granted as aforesaid, or respecting any claim or demand on the said Booty or Proceeds, the same shall be determined by Our Secretary of State for India in Council, for the time being or by such person or persons to whom he shall refer the same which determination thereupon made, shall, with all convenient speed, be notified in writing to the Commissioners of Our Treasury, and the same shall be final and conclusive to all intents and purposes, unless within three months after the receipt thereof at the office of the Commissioners of Our Treasury, We shall be pleased otherwise to order ; hereby reserving to Ourselves to make such order therein as to Us shall seem fit.

Given at Our Court at Rheinhardsthbrunn, this second day of October, in the twenty sixth year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six-two.

By Her Majesty's Command,
E. H. KNATCHBULL HUGISSON.
LUKE WHITE.

Bombay Castle, 12th December 1862.

No. 667.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 20th November 1862, No. 1034, is republished :—

"In continuation of Government General Order No. 694, of the 9th July 1862, and under the authority of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that Officers of the rank of Captain will, equally with Field Officers, be considered eligible for the appointment of Assistant Adjutant General at Head Quarters.

This Order is applicable to the three Presidencies, but does not supersede the provisions of paragraph 14 of Government General Order No. 798, of the 19th August 1862, which require that the Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery with Head Quarters of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies respectively, should be of the rank of Field Officers.

No. 668.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 29th August last, No. 843, is republished :—

"The following paragraph of a Military Letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, No. 252, dated 16th July 1862, is published for general information :—

Letter No. 105, dated 3rd April 1862.

32. The time passed on the voyage to India by a Medical Officer in Medical charge of Troops may be allowed to count as service towards promotion to the rank of Surgeon-Major."

No. 669.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 29th September last, No. 906 is republished :—

Articles 9 and 10 of Section XXV., Pay Code of 1849, are cancelled, and the following Rules substituted :—

Article 9.—The "Order of Merit" consists of three classes ; for the third class an increase of one-third ; for the second, of two-thirds ; and for the first class, of the full amount of net pay s sanctioned, over and above the pay of rank while serving and in addition to Pension when invalided.

Article 10.—In the third class the increased pay will, as a general rule, be from the first and always continue to be, irrespective of promotion, one-third of the net pay of the rank in which the act of valour was performed.

If, however, promotion shall be specially conferred upon a Soldier as a reward for such act of valour either previous to his actual admission to the Order of Merit or subsequently, as an additional reward and with effect from the date of the act of valour, then the increased pay in his case is to be one-third of the net pay of the rank to which he may be promoted.

On promotion to a higher class of the Order, the additional allowance held in the lower grade will be surrendered.

Bombay Castle, 13th December 1862.

No. 670.—With reference to General Order No. 443, dated the 26th July last, and under instructions from the Government of India, the doing duty allowance of *Cavalry Officers* appointed to Silladar Regiments is fixed at Rs. 50 per mensem ; such Officers already drawing double Horse allowance in their pay as Officers of Cavalry.

No. 671.—The undermentioned Officers having completed Twenty years' service, Six of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captains W. R. Lambert, J. F. Leater, H. N. Miller, and G F. Taylor, 9th December 1862.

No. 672.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, Four of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captains from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenants A. Wardrop and T. Bell, 10th December 1862.

Bombay Castle, 16th December 1862.

No. 673.—Lieut. M. Grant, H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, has been appointed an Assistant to the Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Tanna and Rutnagherry.

No. 674.—The following promotions are made :—

Public Works Department.

Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary E. Stapleton, is confirmed in that Grade from the 3rd November 1861, vice Whittenbury, invalided, and to complete Establishment.

Conductor J. Davis to be Deputy Assistant Commissary ; Sub-Conductor Acting Conductor F. Neville to be Conductor ; and Serjeant Acting Sub-Conductor J. Hall to be Sub-Conductor from the 15th November 1862, vice McMally retired.

Sub-Conductor W. Chetham to be Acting Conductor ; and Serjeant James O'Connell to be Acting Sub-Conductor during the absence of Conductor Nun on furlough to England.

No. 675.—Captain and Brevet Major W. M. Locke of H.M.'s 13th Regt. N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, commencing from the 27th February 1863, on private affairs, under the New Farlough Regulations.

No. 676.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 1st December 1862, No. 1063, is republished :—

Under instructions from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, and with reference to Government General Order No. 272 of the 11th March 1862, it is notified that the present existing vacancies* in the Grade of Cornet and Ensign in the new Line Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry will be filled, as far as practicable, from Volunteers from among the Cornets and Ensigns on the General Lists of the three Presidencies.

Every Cornet or Ensign therefore on these lists, who wishes to volunteer, should state, without delay, whether he is desirous of joining one of the new Regiments of Cavalry or of Infantry as Cornet or Ensign, as the case may be, with the understanding that whether he select the Cavalry or the Infantry, the Regiment and his place in the Regiment will be determined by his relative seniority among the Officers now volunteering, whether they be Cavalry or Infantry Officers.

Each Officer is at liberty to volunteer conditionally on being appointed to a particular Regiment and in a particular place, but he will readily understand that such conditions can only be acceded to in the event of their not involving any interference with the claims of his seniors.

Under these circumstances, should a compliance with the conditions mentioned by the Officer so volunteering prove to be unpracticable, he will be considered as not having volunteered at all.

Applications submitted under this order should be forwarded to the Adjutant General's Office at each Presidency on or before the 1st February next for transmission to the Government of India.

* *Existing Vacancies.*

19th	Hussars	3
20th	"	4
21st	"	4
101st	Regiment	4
102nd	"	*Nil.*
103rd	"	5
104th	"	6
105th	"	*Nil.*
106th	"	5
107th	"	7
108th	"	*Nil.*
109th	"	5

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 17th Dec. 1862.

Lieut. C. C. Pemberton, of the 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, is appointed to the Candeish Mountain Train and No. 6 Golundauze Company, and is directed to proceed and join at Malligaum.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence :—

17th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. A. C. Hunter, from 6th December 1862 to 4th January 1863, on medical certificate within the limits of the Division.

BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Government Gazette, Dec. 10.)

Major R. H. Keatinge, V.C., Political Agent at Gwalior, made over charge of the Gwalior Agency to Major J. A. Wright, Cantonment Magistrate and Treasury Assistant, as a temporary arrangement, on the 25th ultimo.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, the introduction of the Penal Code (Act XLV. of 1860), and of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act. XXV. of 1861), into the Mysore Territory, from and after the 1st January 1863.

Head Quarters Camp Hingona, 22nd November 1862.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Mooltan, on Saturday, the eighteenth day of October 1862, Lieutenant Thomas Boldero Boileau, of the late 4th European Regiment, attached to the 101st Royal Bengal Fusilier Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge :—

Charge.—With conduct to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline, in the following instances :—

1st.—In having, at Mooltan, between the 1st of March and the 7th of July 1862, been culpably negligent in keeping the accounts of the Company under his Command, and in the care of the public money entrusted to his charge, in consequence of which neglect, on the date last stated, there was a deficiency of Rupees 2,371-2-9, or thereabouts, of such public money, for which he, Lieutenant Boileau, could not account.

2nd.—In having, at Mooltan, on the 8th July 1862, in disobedience of the Military Regulations, Section 48, paragraph 17, borrowed Rupees 1,649 from Corporal J. Gorman, of the Company, under his, Lieutenent Boileau's, Command.

Finding.—The Court are of opinion that the prisoner, Lieutenant Thomas Boldero Boileau, of the late 4th European Regiment, attached to the 101st Royal Bengal Fusilier Regiment of Foot, is guilty of the charge preferred against him, but the Court find that the amount deficient on the first instance of the charge amounts to Rupees 2,275-6-8.

Sentence.—The Court sentence the prisoner, Lieutenant Thomas Boldero Boileau, of the late 4th European Regiment, attached to the 101st Royal Bengal Fusilier Regiment of Foot, to be dismissed the Service.

R. WARBURTON, Lieut.-Col.,
Royal Artillery, President.

Mooltan, 21st October 1862.

Approved and Confirmed.
HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Agra, 14th November 1862.

Lieutenant Boileau will be struck off the strength of Her Majesty's Indian Army from date of publication of this order at Mooltan, of which a report is to be made to the Deputy-Adjutant General of the Army, Calcutta.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in Chief,
E. B. JOHNSON, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Officiating Adjutant-General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Camp Morar, Gwalior, 25th November 1862.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Jhansi, on Wednesday, the 15th day of October 1862, Hassun Ally, Ressaldar, Woordie Major of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, was arraigned on the following charge :—

Charge.—With conduct to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline, in the following instance :—

1st.—In having, at Jhansi, between the 10th and 15th May 1861, inclusive, written and sent a letter to Delwalee Sing, Native Doctor, attached to the 16th Bengal Cavalry, in which he corruptly endeavoured to induce the said Native Doctor to prevent the discharge, for unfitness, of Goobrar Ally, a Bargheer Sowar of his the Resaidar.

2nd.—In having between the 8th April and 15th May 1862, [illegible] the Commanding Officer [illegible] last mentioned [illegible] the Commander-in-Chief.

Finding.—The Court [illegible] Ressaldar Hassun Ally, [illegible] Cavalry, [illegible]

Sentence.—The Court sentence the prisoner, Ressaldar Hassun Ally, [illegible] to be dismissed the Service.

[illegible]

Jhansi, 16th October 1862.

Approved and Confirmed.
HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Agra, 14th November 1862.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
E. B. JOHNSON, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Officiating Adjutant-General of the Army.

NAVAL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th December 1862.

No. 175.—The undermentioned Engineers are promoted to fill existing vacancies on the Establishment from the dates specified opposite their respective names :—

Mr. John Hamilton Shand, 2nd Class, to be 1st Class Engineer, vice Bennett deceased. Date of Rank 14th June 1862.

Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, 2nd Class, to be 1st Class Engineer, vice Stock discharged. Date of Rank 21st June 1862.

Mr. Thomas [illegible], 2nd Class, to be 1st Class Engineer, vice [illegible] discharged. Date of Rank 15th June 1862.

Mr. John Marshall, 3rd Class, to be 2nd Class Engineer, vice Davidson deceased. Date of Rank 15th June 1862.

Mr. David [illegible], 3rd Class, to be 2nd Class Engineer, vice Shand resigned. Date of Rank 16th June 1862.

Mr. Alexander [illegible], 3rd Class, to be 2nd Class Engineer, vice Brewitt discharged. Date of Rank 6th May 1862.

Mr. Hugh Driver, 3rd Class, to be 2nd Class Engineer, vice Atkinson discharged. Date of Rank 10th May 1862.

Mr. David Christie, 3rd Class, to be 2nd Class Engineer, vice Newbury discharged. Date of Rank 15th May 1862.

Mr. Henry Adolphus [illegible], 3rd Class, to be 2nd Class Engineer, vice Curtin discharged. Date of Rank 12th June 1862.

Mr. John Chalmers [illegible], 3rd Class, to be 2nd Class Engineer, vice [illegible] discharged, in [illegible] Government Resolution dated 16th July 1862, No. 508, Marine Department. Date of Rank 16th July 1862.

Mr. John Stewart, 3rd Class, to be 2nd Class Engineer, vice McColl deceased. Date of Rank 10th July 1862.

Mr. George Hogan, 3rd Class, to be 2nd Class Engineer, vice Kidd promoted. Date of Rank 15th October 1862.

Mr. William [illegible], 3rd Class, to be 2nd Class Engineer, vice Hutchinson deceased. Date of Rank 15th October 1862.

Naval-Trained Engineers.

Mr. John Faxhall, 2nd Class, to be 1st Class Engineer, vice Corrigan discharged. Date of Rank 31st May 1862.

Mr. [illegible], 3rd Class, to be 2nd Class Engineer, vice Faxhall promoted. Date of Rank 31st May 1862.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 18th December 1862.

No. 176.—The undermentioned Officers are appointed a Committee to adjust the value of the late Mr. Joseph Kay, 2nd Class Engineer of H.M.'s steamer [illegible], who departed this life on the [illegible] ultimo. The Committee will, in the first instance, take an inventory of all property [illegible] the effects [illegible] further orders.

Lieut. DeBalla ; Acting Lieut. Bonham and Purser Beyts.

CIVIL.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 18.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain R. L. Playfair, First Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden, has been appointed to act as Her Majesty's Agent at Zanzibar during Lieutenant Colonel Rigby's absence or until further orders.

Mr. Hormusjee [illegible], Arabic Interpreter, has been appointed to act as First Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden during Captain Playfair's absence, or until further orders.

Lieutenant G. [illegible], of the Staff Corps, has been appointed to act as Arabic Interpreter and Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden during the time Mr. Hormusjee may act as First Assistant.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. Blackwell Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, is allowed a privilege leave of [illegible] for the purpose of appearing in January next before the Civil and Military Examination Committee for [illegible] examination in Guzerathi.

Lieutenant Colonel J. DeLisle, Royal Engineers, is appointed Consulting Engineer to Government for reclamations in and near the Harbour of Bombay, from the 1st instant.

Mr. S. J. Harrison to act as District Deputy Collector of Poona during Mr. [illegible] temporary employment in Bombay.

Mr. J. B. [illegible] assumed charge of his duties in connection with Act VI. of 1862 for the relief of Talookdars in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, on the 12th instant.

Mr. T. C. Hope, Acting Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, is allowed a privilege leave for one month [illegible] absence from [illegible]

Mr. Hope is also allowed, in continuation of the above, leave of absence for one month and [illegible] days, being the unexpired portion of the special leave granted to him in 1857, under Section XIV., Clause I. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

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on 27 June, 2017

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. L. Anderson, Chief Secretary to Government in the *Political, Secret, Educational, Judicial, and Persian Departments, resumed charge of his duties on the 16th instant.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Vishnoo Purushram, Cassinath Dajee, and Krishnajee Wassodeo are appointed Probationary Assistant Overseers.

Captain J. G. T. Griffith, Acting Executive Engineer, Nusseerabad, is allowed preparatory leave of absence for two months, from the date of his departure from Nusseerabad.

Mr. J. F. Spencer is appointed to act as Assistant Secretary Public Works Department from the 15th instant.

Serjeant Oxenham, Her Majesty's 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, is appointed an Assistant Supervisor Public Works Department

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Malabar Hill, on the 18th December, the wife of the Rev. R. F. Colvin, of a daughter.

On the 7th December, Mission Row, the wife of Mr. Charles Kelvey, of a daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 6th December, Mrs. R. Little, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 7th December, the wife Mr. James H. Kenyon, E. I. Railway, Pundreeah, Tein-Pahar Junction, of a daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 10th December, the wife of Major Lionel Bridge, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 12th December, the wife of Mr. John Mills, of a daughter.

At Bolarum, on the 7th December, the wife of Lieut. H. Teed, Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.

At Agra, on the 12th December, the wife of Captain Simeon, Royal Artillery, of a son.

At Almorah, on the 5th December, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel H. Ramsay, of a son.

At Almorah, on the 5th December, the wife of Lieut. F. F. Rowcroft, of a son.

At Bareilly, on the 8th December, the wife of Major J Marquis, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, 17th N.I., of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

At Bareilly, on the 8th December, by the Rev. W. G. Cowie, B.A., W. D. Brockman, Esq., Civil Engineer, to Louisa Jane, eldest daughter of E. Battie, Esq., Irrigation Department, N. W. P.

At St. Peter's Church, Saugor, on the 4th December, by the Rev. J. F. A. Gavin, W. A. Russell Head Assistant Commissioner's Office, to Sarah, second daughter of E. Postance, Esq., Assistant Commissary of Ordnance.

DEATH.

At Madras, on the 9th December, Mr. John Mills Good, Senior, aged 61 years and 7 days.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE GOVERNMENT ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—I begin to think that my communication of Nov. 20th has not been without its effects, and that the Telegraph officials are at last awakening some sense of their duty. An Inspector has been appointed between Bombay and Callian, which previously had none. But the 500 miles of line, between Campoolee and Kolapore is still under the charge of one unfortunate Inspector, and I would again ask the Telegraph authorities, if a break down occurs at one end of this line, and the Inspector should be at the other, or even midway, how soon can they hope to restore communications. The public have a right to demand that this fruitful source of inefficiency should be remedied, and should not rest satisfied until it is so.

The line mentioned in that communication as being imperfectly insulated, is also being insulated, so that by and bye, if the work is properly done, Nassick will not be obliged to cease telegraphing, while communications are being carried on, on the Madras line.

While on a tour up the Bhore Ghaut to Poona, I was glad to perceive another step in the right direction, that the line is being partially altered, and some of the wooden-posts are being removed and iron ones substituted. This will prove of great advantage if the wire is properly insulated.

How very quiet those officials have been on the subject of the inefficiency of the working staff, and adopting the old maxim, "that silence gives consent," I suppose I must consider that they are either all thoroughly convinced of the truth of my assertions, or else they fear I know too much of this matter to be pleasant.

There is one other subject, Mr. Editor, I wish to say a word about; can you *really* tell what result is anticipated from the projected removal of the Bombay office to the Fort? I see it stated in a recent paragraph that many of the complaints may be traced to the fact of the office being in a place where it ought not to have been. I beg to differ from that opinion, and would ask the projectors of the present removal if the present locality is not *remunerative* enough. As explained by you, Sir, in a recent issue the Office was removed from the Fort for the best of reasons, and it would be unwise, insane, and injudicious to expose the office and officials to the same temptations to crime as were committed when the office was located in the Fort. The inconvenience, if any, of the present locality cuts all ways, for a person whose residence is at Byculla, Mazagon, or Khetwady, stands in the same relative position as a person whose residence is in the Fort, for if it takes the peons 20 minutes to get to the centre of the fort with fort messages, it is obvious that it will take the Khetwaddy peon the same time to reach the same distance. I do not think the Chamber of Commerce were such fools in this matter as some people would try to make them, and further I do not think that they would be likely to concur in the opinion that the present is the locality "where the office ought never to have been."—Yours truly,

Dec. 18, 1862. FAIR PLAY.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "SALSETTE" will be closed on SATURDAY, the 27th December, at 5 o'clock P.M. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 6 o'clock P.M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

	Vià Marseilles.	Vià Southampton.
Weight under ¼ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
" ½ "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" ¾ "	" 0 14 0	......
" 1 "	" 1 0 0	0 8 0
" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

The time for posting Letters on the days of departure of the Overland Mails has been extended one hour. When the Mail leaves at 8 P.M. Letters and Papers can be posted without extra fee up to 5 instead as before 4 P.M., and when the Steamer starts at 5 P.M. up to 2 P.M. instead of 12 noon as heretofore.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer "GANGES" will be closed on SUNDAY, the 28th December, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th December.

Letters, &c., for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for KURRACHEE, and SCINDE, per Steamer, "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

The Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent viâ Kurrachee by the Mid-Monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat.

CALENDAR——DECEMBER 1862.

New Moon .... Sunday 28d. 9h. 55-3m. A.M.
First Quarter...... Sunday 28d. 4h. 35-4m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	19		6 29	5 26	9 10	9 15	Date 17th Dec. Time—8h. 1m. 17s.
Sat.	20		6 29	5 26	9 43	10 1	
Sun.	21	St. Thomas Abp.—4th Sunday in Advent	6 30	5 27	10 38	11 6	
Mon.	22		6 30	5 27	11 32	11 58	
Tues.	23		6 31	5 28	— 22	— 47	
Wed.	24		6 31	5 28	1 1	1 35	
Thur.	25	Christmas Day.	6 3[illegible]	5 29	1 59	2 24	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday 19th.—Dupleix failed in an attack upon Fort St. David, Madras, 1747.—Riots at Manchester, 1792.—Battle of Niagara, 1813.
Saturday 20th.—Louis Napoleon proclaimed, 1848.
Sunday 21st.—Battle of Mahidpoor, 1817.
Monday 22nd.—The Mahrattas entered Delhi, 1772.—Insurrection in Jamaica, 1831.—Battle of Ferozeshah, 1845.
Tuesday 23rd.—Fortress of Deig taken, 1804.
Wednesday 24th.—
Thursday 25th.—Sir Isaac Newton born, 1642.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

The Annual Commemoration of the Mission in this Diocese in the Cathedral Church will be celebrated on Sunday, the 21st instant.

Morning Service with Holy Communion at 11 A.M.

Evening Service at 6 P.M.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Bombay will preach in the evening.

There will be an Offertory after each Service, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the purposes of the Mission.

The Annual Meeting will be held on Monday the 22nd instant, in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, at half-past 4 P.M., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Forbes, in the chair.

W. K. FLETCHER,
Acting Secretary.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY

ADEN	Dec 6	KURRACHEE	Dec 10
AGRA	Dec 13	LAHORE	Dec 10
ALLAHABAD	Nov 20	LONDON	Nov 18
AUSTRALIA	Nov 26	MAURITIUS	Nov 12
ALEXANDRIA	Nov 25	MADRAS	Dec 12
BANGALORE	Dec 9	MALTA	Nov 23
COCHIN	Nov 29	MEERUT	Dec 9
CALCUTTA	Dec 10	OUDH	Dec 5
CAPE	Oct 4	PUNJAUB	Dec 10
CEYLON	Nov 29	PENANG	Nov 24
DELHI	Dec 9	RANGOON	Nov 1
FRANCE	Nov 20	SUEZ	Nov 13
HONGKONG	Nov 22	SINGAPORE	Nov 22

THE
Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1862.

FROM Official Papers published in our yesterday's issue it appears that cotton of the best quality has been produced in Sind. A sample of cotton, grown by Mr. Bethcombe, of Kurrachee, on his estate at the Mulleer, was forwarded by the producer to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for competition for prizes offered by Government. On the quality of this sample the Chamber of Commerce has given the following deliverance :—"The cotton submitted by Mr. Bethcombe is in every respect quite unexceptionable and capable of competing successfully with the best qualities of the American and Egyptian varieties. With the exception of Sea-island it is the best sample that has been submitted to the Chamber for many a year." This is a very high opinion and by the most competent authority. Mr. Bethcombe has cultivated the following area of land with cotton in his garden at the Mulleer Talook, Kurrachee Zilla—

In 1859-60 ....Five Beegahs
" 1860-61 ....Eight do.
" 1861-62 ....Thirty do.

The soil at the Mulleer, Mr. Bethcombe says, is sandy and, in his opinion, exceedingly well adapted to the growth of cotton. The yield, according to a careful calculation, after allowing for serious wastage from rats and from high winds, is nine hundred and fifty pounds of cleaned cotton per acre. This return is so large that the Chamber of Commerce, to whom it appeared quite enormous, made a special reference to Mr. Bethcombe on the subject. In reply, he reiterated the statements previously given, and observed—'I was guided in my calculations, not by my own judgment alone, but by parties who are conversant with the details of cotton cultivation; we were very particular in drawing up our estimates, and I am confident these were correct almost to the letter. In fact, the productive capabilities of the plants on my estate astonished me not a little, and observing the vigorous and healthy plants reared from the Egyptian seeds I sowed in February last, I can only arrive at the conclusion that the soil at the Mulleer is peculiarly well adopted to the growth of the staple: in this conclusion experienced parties concur.' Here, then we have the sandy, very sandy soil of Sind producing cotton in every respect quite unexceptionable and capable of competing successfully with the best qualities of the American and Egyptian varieties. This must be remembered as bearing directly on the important question of the natural conditions under which cotton will grow and thrive. Sea-island cotton is produced by a soil that contains from 92.00 to 95.00 of silica. This must strongly resemble the soil which has produced the Sind cotton but little inferior to Sea-island. The best Alabama cotton, however, is produced on the "cane-brake" soil of very different physical and chemical properties. "The uniform and very peculiar character of the 'cane-brake' region," says Dr. Mallet, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Alabama, "is strikingly seen on coming abruptly upon it from the sandy land seventeen or eighteen miles farther North. In less than a mile, one seems to have gotten into a new country, so great is the change from the hilly region of comparatively poor yellow sands and red clay to the almost level, gently undulating, or rolling surface of dark-colored soil—often spoken of as the 'black land,' with roads running through it, that in summer take such a hard, smooth surface under wheels as literally to glisten in the sun, but in wet winter weather become banks of tenacious mud, almost impassable—at times, quite impassable—for waggons." Of this vegetable soil, regarded in its physical properties, we have no end in India; and we have no hesitation in saying that the chemical properties of this soil in India are all that is required for the production of the best cotton. The great desideratum in India is an improved system of culture. It is by this means that Mr. Bethcombe has procured such results. We give his own account of this most important matter :—

"The ground was well-ploughed, and drains made in it at about five feet apart from each other, these drains were well-watered, and two days subsequently the seeds were sown in them, two or three seeds being put into a hole about one inch in depth, and each hole was distant from the other about three feet, the watering process was applied to these drains once during the week, and so continued until the seeds germinated, which they did in a fortnight from the time they were sown, the plants being about two or three inches in height. Towards the fourth month they commenced flowering, irrigation having been resorted to at intervals of a fortnight, and sometimes less frequently, the plants took six months attaining mature growth when they began yielding cotton; at the period irrigation was restricted to once during the month, and eventually to two months; twelve months subsequently to the seeds being sown, the plants required no watering whatever. I must observe here, that there are no periodical falls of rain in Kurrachee, nor in Sind, in general, now and then a few heavy showers come on but these are few and 'far between,' we are indebted, therefore, to wells containing spring water for supplies of the element for watering purposes, these wells are on an average from ten to fifteen feet deep, and the water is obtained from them by means of 'moats' hauld up by bullocks; of these wells I have five on my estate, I think it necessary to mention that the reason why the plants do not require watering after they are one year old, is because the soil at the Mulleer at least, the greater portion of it, is excessively moist and damp about four feet from the surface of the ground, and as the roots have, by the time mentioned, become deeply embedded in the earth, they derive a sufficiency of nurture from the moisture thus existing, so as to render irrigation superfluous."

In this mode of cultivation the chief secret lies. It is remarkable that the region of the 'cane-brake' soil in Alabama is almost as scantily watered as Sind. Dr. Mallet says:—"The cane-brake was not cultivated or dwelt in by Indians, apparently in consequence of the difficulty with which water could be procured. It is a region scantily watered by streams, and those passing through it are generally muddy, insignificantly small, and not permanent throughout the year. The only one in the neighbourhood of the spot from which my specimens were taken is a little rivulet called 'Dry Creek', which disappears altogether in hot weather. Rain-water is collected by the planters in cisterns or tanks, and artesian wells frequently five hundred or six hundred feet deep are numerous: many large plantations have four or five of them." Altogether this experiment of Mr. Bethcombe's is most satisfactory, and is worth more than all the speculations of those who bring nothing else to bear on the settlement of the question of India's capabilities as a cotton field.

THE following is from the *Englishman* of the 10th instant :—

"The Bombay government lately brought to the notice of the supreme government the urgent necessity which existed for a branch line of telegraph diverging from the main line in the neighbourhood of Dharwar and connecting it through Yellapoor, Sircy, and Coompta with Sedasheghur in the district of North Canara. The supreme government agree, as we learn, that it is highly desirable to have this branch line completed before the cotton crop of the coming season is being conveyed down the ghauts for shipment at Coompta and Sedasheghur."

THE *Lahore Chronicle* of the 10th instant, gives the following latest intelligence from Herat :—

"By advices received from Herat up to 17th November, we learn the Ameer had made up his mind to invest Herat throughout the winter, and Sultan Jan had been deserted by some of his troops. He made overtures of peace to the Ameer; offering to give up a portion of his territory; to coin in the Ameer's name; and to leave a son at Cabul as a hostage; but these overtures were rejected by the Ameer."

THE following Statement of Cash Balances as reported up to 9th December in the Government Treasuries in India at the close of the month of October last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is taken from the Calcutta Official paper :—

*According to the present limits of the several Governments.	*1860 October.	*1861 October.	*1862 October.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	2,71,81,561	4,51,78,291	5,70,22,069
" Bengal	1,63,80,765	1,57,49,807	1,83,39,927
" N.W. Provinces	2,24,29,988	1,89,51,323	2,45,98,700
" Punjab	1,08,11,134	89,77,290	86,04,561
" Bombay	3,07,76,473	3,46,09,346	2,39,22,409
" Central Provinces	50,59,858	50,55,568	43,71,996
" Deccan	12,57,615	7,95,506	12,39,854
" Madras	99,05,577	1,42,50,970	2,14,08,856
Total	12,38,02,971	14,26,59,101	15,94,99,372

THE Bank of Bombay has reduced its rates two per cent. all round.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 17*th Dec.*, 6-45 P.M.

THE steamer *European* anchored from Suez.

LOCAL.

MUSIC.—The following Music will be played this evening by the Band of H. M.'s 18th Regiment N. I. :—

1. SLOW MARCH	*Sommerlatt.*
2. OVERTURE, Contedi St. Bonifacio	*Verdi.*
3. WALZER, St. Tohannis Nacht	*Kuhner.*
4. SELECTION, Atilla	*Verdi.*
5. QUADRILLE, Eringo Bragh	*Laurent.*
6. GALOP, Dover Express	*Brown.*

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE health of the town of Bombay has steadily declined during the last week. The casualties from fever and cholera are the chief causes of mortality, there being 142 and 89 deaths from those diseases. The total number of deaths during the week amounts to 337, being 55 more than those of the previous week; and 62 in excess of the average of the last ten years. The following is a classified table of the casualties :—

EUROPEANS.	
Fever	0
Other diseases	6
INDO-EUROPEANS.	
Cholera	1
HINDOOS.	
Cholera	54
Small-pox	0
Fever	110
Other diseases	55
MUSSULMANS.	
Cholera	19
Fever	25
Other diseases	25
PARSEES.	
Cholera	11
Fever	2
Other diseases	12
JEWS.	
Fever	0
Other diseases	1
NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	2
NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
Cholera	2
Other diseases	5
UNKNOWN RACE.	
Cholera	1

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	deaths.	mean.
Small-pox	0	3
Cholera	89	25
Measles	0	2
Fever	142	142
Nervous system	16	11
Respiratory system	21	24
Vascular system	2	0
Alimentary system	30	36
Cachexy	25	19
Accidents	3	3
Other diseases	9	10

IT may probably interest some of our readers to be informed of the expense necessary to be incurred in order to qualify a man to be called to the bar. The following are the items requisite at Gray's Inn, which is the Inn most in request by those having least time at their disposal. In the first place £100 must be deposited with the Treasurer, which will be returned on the student being called, or in event of his death—and the stamp on which the call is engrossed costs £50 :—

Entrance fees and stamps	£32-5
Obligatory Lectures, fees	5-5
Commons, £1-13 4 per term	5-0
Lecture fees payable to each Reader of whom there are five, at £3-3 per annum	15-15

The above is for private classes, the attendance being optional, though if one desires to pass quickly and creditably, it is very desirable to attend some, the last two, especially, in the case of a competitor for the Indian Civil Service, as they are the branches of English law required for the "further" examination. They are, No. 1, on Constitutional Law and Legal History; 2, on Equity; 3, on the Law of Real Property; 4, on Jurisprudence and the Civil Law; 5, on Common Law. There are three terms in the year, namely 11th January to 31st March, 15th April to 31st July, and 1st November to 22nd December, and eight have to be attended, though it is not necessary the periods should be consecutive, but on the contrary a man may keep four terms in 1863, and the remaining four in 1873 if he likes. About £75 per annum will cover these expenses including £12 or £15 for law books. After being called the young barrister has to pay £10 per annum for three years, and £5 a year for the rest of his life. Likewise, a sovereign to pay for a bowl of bishop to be drank by the Benchers who call him, and seven and sixpence to the clerk who swears him in, at the Bail Court.—*Lahore Chronicle, Dec.* 10.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Kutch weather Report for the fortnight ending 30th November 1862.

FALL OF RAIN.—Fifty-two cents. of rain were measured during this fortnight, which added to the quantity (34 inches and 39 cents.) last reported, make a total of thirty-four inches and ninety-one cents. for the whole season. It is most probable that no more will fall, as the cold weather has already set in.

STATE OF CROP.—A flight of locusts passed over Bhooj on the 16th instant, which injured more or less the jowaree crop wherever they halted, and the loss sustained by the cultivators in consequence amounts at a rough calculation to one-eighth of the expected produce.

STATE OF HEALTH.—Fever is still prevalent more or less throughout the province.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Luxumon Appajee Mahajun, a tobacco seller; Ramjee Amnajee, Succaram Bunderam, Withul Vencapa, and Sunker Marotee, painters; Bhowani bin Luxumon, a milk vendor; date of petitions filed, 3rd Dec. 1862.

Melloomull Esurdass, a broker; date of petition filed, 5th December 1862.

Wittoba Ragoba, and Sewsunker Ragoba, the first is an English writer, and the second a goldsmith; date of petitions filed, 6th December 1862.

Dadabhoy Hormusjee, a dealer in toddy; Dowlutta Pandoo, Crustna Rowjee, and Jeewan Gunjap, bullock cart drivers; date of petitions filed, 8th Dec. 1862.

Jose Joaquim Fonceca, none; date of petition filed, 9th December 1862.

Cowasjee Merwanjee, a working-box maker, date of petition filed, 10th December 1862.

Lulloobhoy Eswer and Jugjivun Eswer, brokers; date of petition filed, 12th December 1862.

Rahimut Julia, courtezan; Essoo Balloo, lately a dealer in toddy liquor; date of petitions filed, 13th December 1862.

Babajee Bhicajee, a carpenter; Allarukhia Goolam Hoossein, a dealer in sundry articles; Bhica Rugga, a labourer, Narrayen Govind Poy, and Ramchunder Govind Poy, the first is a clerk in the office of the Examiner, Ordnance department, and the second an English writer; Hajee Khanumbee, widow of the late Nabab Mobutkhan, none; Purshotum Bhugwan and Hursoo Bhugwan, goldsmiths; Raja Bhugwan, a goldsmith; Nizam bin Meeya Ahmud, Ebrahim bin Meeya Ahmud and Goolam Mohideen bin Meeya Ahmud, hay dealers; Wassoodew Vencapaya, Gowree Naiqueen, and Luxmee Naiqueen, the first is a carpenter, and the second and third are courtezans; date of petitions filed, 15th December 1862.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' petitions, that the real and personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

Days appointed for hearing the petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Allarukhia Goolam Hoossein, Cowasjee Merwanjee, Dadabhoy Hormusjee, Bhica Rugga,—1st Monday in January next, at 11 o'clock.

Ramjee Amnajee, Succaram Bandeeram, Withul Vencapa, and Sanker Marotee, Jose Joaquim Fonceca, Bhowani bin Luxumon, Witthoba Ragoba and Sewsunker Ragoba, Hajee Khanumbee, widow of the late Nabab Mobutkhan, Wassoodew Vencapaya, Gowree Naiqueen, and Luxumee Naiqueen, Nizam bin Meeya Ahmud, Ebrahim bin Meeya Ahmud, and Goolam Mohideen bin Goolam Ahmed, Luxumon Appajee Mahajun, Rahimut Julia, Babajee Bhicajee, Madoo Govindjee, Narrayen Govind Poy, and Ramchunder Govind Poy, Purshotum Bhugwan, Hursoo Bhugwan, and Raja Bhugwan, Lulloobhoy Eswer and Jugjivun Eswer,—3rd Monday in January next, at 11 o'clock.

The abovenamed Insolvents have filed schedules of their debts, estates, and effects in my office. Opposing creditors must file their claims, verified by affidavit, and pay the usual fees, at my office, at least three days before the hearing.

ALEXANDER SANGSTER,
Acting Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 16th day of December 1862.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—THURSDAY, 18TH DEC.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Muckun Bhagwan was brought up, charged with stealing six plated spoons, of the value of nine rupees, the property of Mr. Henry Marsden.

The complainant stated :—I am Acting Accountant in the Mercantile Bank. I reside at the office in the Fort. I know the prisoner. I bought these six spoons about three days ago. They were to replace a theft of some silver spoons that had been stolen. My butler, a Borah, was brought to me yesterday afternoon, who said that prisoner had shewn him this spoon, and asked him if he could get others like it. I called the prisoner. He said the Borah had offered some glasses for sale, and afterwards shewn him this spoon. I asked prisoner if that was one of my spoons, that the Borah shewed him. He said "No." I then speaking to the Borah, said to him in presence of prisoner. "Did you bring this spoon to my house and shew it to my boy." The Borah said, "No." The boy was shewing it to me, and when butler came I put it in my pocket, to prevent its being spoiled which it would have been, if I would have kept it in my hand. Then I said I would send for a Constable. The Borah said, "don't do that I will tell you all about it; the boy said he had find others like this." Then prisoner went upstairs with Pestonjee, a clerk in the Bank, and shortly Pestonjee returned with these five other spoons. Prisoner had access to my spoons three evenings ago, and next morning I missed the spoons. These six spoons are my own property.

Mahomed Hoosain Mahomed Jaffer deposed :—I am butler in the employ of the prosecutor. There was a dinner party on the 15th and on the 16th. I missed these six spoons. So I bought other six spoons, and determined to watch. Yesterday I saw a spoon with a Cojah. I asked him to shew it me, but he would not. Prisoner was standing there. I took the spoon, and the Borah left. I went in search of him. He came about four o'clock.

Pestonjee Ardaseer stated :—I am assistant shroff in the Mercantile Bank. Yesterday about five o'clock, there was a row, between a Memon and the prisoner at the Bank. I said to prisoner "if you have taken the spoons, give them up, then I will tell the Sahib to get you released."

The prisoner said in defence,—I had gone to the bazar. I returned and put my angrakha on a peg, some one had put spoons in my pocket. The butler is on bad terms with me. When I returned from the bazar I saw the butler and that Memon talking. The Memon said he had come to demand money of the butler.

His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry.

STEALING ORNAMENTS.—Cassee, woman, was brought up charged with stealing a quantity of ornaments, the property of one Zankoo.

Zankoo deposed :—"I am a married woman. I know the prisoner. She and I came from Bandora together and arrived in Bombay about three days ago. Yesterday morning about four o'clock I saw these ornaments (produced) safe in this box. I locked the box and kept the key in a bundle of clothes, in the prisoner's room. The prisoner was present when I put the key there. I then went out to the railway station, and on my return, about twelve o'clock, I found that my bundle was not in the same state as I had left it, and I found my key missing. The prisoner was present. The box was still tied up in a cloth as I had left it, but on moving the cloth, I found that the box was open and all my property was gone. I asked the prisoner about the matter. She said, I don't know. I then made a report to the police. The police came with me and asked the prisoner, but she denied all knowledge of the matter. Then the havildar commenced searching. The articles stolen were my own property, and of the value of one hundred and fifty-two rupees."

After the examination of the Police havildar, alluded to above, His Worship adjourned the case until this day.

CHARGE OF STEALING GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES OF THE VALUE OF Rs. 19,400.—Hajee Lalljee, and Abdoola Lalljee, waited on His Worship yesterday afternoon. Mr. Verral, who appeard for them, stated that his clients were desirous of withdrawing the charge made against Hassam Lalljee, Ali Lalljee, Khan Mahomed Hubibhoy, and Khan Mahomed Dathabhoy, the particulars of which were reported in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 28th instant. Mr. Verral informed His Worship that the subject in dispute among the brothers regarding the distribution of their father's property, had been submitted to arbitration. His Worship permitted the charge to be withdrawn.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Matters for hearing before a Single Judge, this day.

(BEFORE SIR J. ARNOULD.)

For Settlement of Issues.

75 Allaruckhia Soomar and another *vs.* Charles Forjett.

84 Purshotum Morojee *vs.* The G. I. P. Railway Company.

86 Aga Mahomed Ali Babanee *vs.* Nacoda Mahomed Raza.

88 Vussonjee Narronjee *vs.* The G. I. P. Railway Company.

91 Mooljee Cawnjee *vs.* Khooshall Dewchund and another.

For Final Disposal.

90 Francisco Vincento Valladares *vs.* Crustnarao Bhawoo and another.

109 Francis De Silva *vs.* H. W. Major, Master of the American Ship, &c.

PLEA SIDE, LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.

66 Shewshunker Ramaswamee Moodliar *vs.* The G. I. P. Railway Company.

34 Adamjee Peearjee *vs.* Vullubdass Bhugwandass. (Part heard.)

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KT.)

George Foggo and James Alexander Forbes. *Applicants.*
vs.
William Loudon, Esq., Administrator General. *Caveator.*

In the matter of the administration (with exemplification of probate of the will and codicils annexed) of Mary Bellasis, late a widow, deceased.

Mr. White, with *Mr. Dunbar*, instructed by *Messrs. Acland and Prentis*, for the applicants.

Mr. Westropp, instructed by *Messrs. Bickersteth and Cleveland*, for the caveator.

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD delivered the following judgment in the case :—

In this case Messrs. Foggo and Forbes the two resident members in Bombay of the firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co. are applicants, and Mr. Loudon, the Administrator General, is caveator. The facts are these :—Mrs. Bellasis, the textatrix, died in Wales on the 26th Feb. 1862. Probate was granted in England on the 4th April 1862, to Edward Bellasis, Esq., and to Augustus Fortunatus Bellasis, Esq., the son, the two executors respectively named in the Will and in the second codicil thereto.

The deceased, at the time of her death left property within the jurisdiction of the late Supreme Court of Bombay, in Government promissory notes to the amount of Rs. 26,025 or thereabouts. On the 10th of May 1862, the executors, by letters of attorney duly executed, constituted the Bombay firm of Forbes & Co., their attornies, to obtain probate letters of administration from the late Supreme Court of Bombay. Messrs. Foggo and J. A. Forbes, the resident members of the firm in Bombay, accordingly applied for administration (with exemplification of the probate of the will and two codicils annexed) on the [illegible]th August 1862. On the 16th September the Administrator General entered a caveat, and on the 23rd September, he filed an affidavit in support thereof. In this affidavit he states that he first became aware of the application of the applicants on the 15th Sept., and that on the same day Messrs. Bickersteth and Cleveland, by his instructions, addressed a letter to the applicants in which occur these words :—"We are instructed to give you notice, that unless you give us an assurance in the course of to-morrow, that should the administration be granted to you, *you will not make any charge against the estate for commission or agency charge*, we shall enter a caveat on behalf of the Administrator General." On the 16th Sept. Messrs. Acland and Prentis on behalf of applicants, reply "The question" they write "of the remuneration of Messrs. Forbes and Co., for service; rendered by them, is for the consideration of themselves and the parties for whom they act, and one with which the Administrator General has nothing to do, and Messrs. Forbes and Co. therefore decline to give any such assurance as that for which you ask. We may, however, mention that Messrs. Forbes and Co.'s constituents are well aware that their commission on the estates of deceased persons, where members of their firm take out administration, never exceed two and a half per cent."

In reference to this passage in the letter it may be observed that, under Section 26 of Act. VIII. of 1855, the Administrator General of Bombay is entitled to a commission of five per cent. on the value of all assets collected or distributed by him in due course of administration.

After setting out these two letters, the Administrator General in his affidavit proceeds to state that, he "has been informed, and belives" that the applicants, notwithstanding the prohibition contained in Section XXX. of Act VIII. of 1855, "are in the habit of charging and receiving commission and agency charges on estates letters of administration of which are entrusted to them;" and he further states his belief that they intend to do so in this case.

This is the ground of his caveat, is it tenable? Is the statement of a belief by the Administrator General that applicants are about to make charges which Section XXX. of Administrator General's Act prohibits, and thereby renders it illegal for them "to receive or retain" a sufficient ground for inducing this Court to refuse letters of administration to applicants otherwise well entitled, and whose application is altogether *dehors* the Administrator General Act?

The applicants are the duly constituted attornies of the executors of the late Mrs. Bellasis. By the 55, Geo. III. c. 81. Sec. 2 (still in force in India) the applicants as such duly constituted attornies, are entitled to obtain from this Court letters of administration preferably to all other persons to whom the executors of the late Mrs. Bellasis *would have had a preferable claim, if personally resident within the jurisdiction of this Court.*

Now, had the executors of the late Mrs. Bellasis been resident within the jurisdiction of this Court, it cannot for a moment be disputed that their claims would be preferable to that of the Administrator General. Therefore, the claim of these applicants is *prima facie* preferable to that of the Administrator General. The Administrator General has made no claim to administration in this case. Has he then a right as caveator, upon a mere suggestion of belief that these applicants intend, contrary to the prohibition of the 30th Section of Act VIII. of 1855, to ask the Court to refuse them what they ask—has he the right to come in and put them to the questions, and on their refusing to answer, to say, these parties intend to violate the provision of the Administrator General's Act; therefore refuse them this administration which they ask, not under the provision of that Act, but under the general Ecclesiastical Law? I think not. Suppose Mr. Augustus Bellasis and his co-executors were here in person, executors asking for probate, can it be contended that as against them, the Administrator General would have such a right? In my opinion, clearly he would not. If not, then under Section 2 of 55, George 3, c. 84, he cannot have the right as against these applicants.

The 30th Section of Act. VIII. of 1855, while it allows the Administrator General five per cent. commission on administration, no doubt provides "that no person other than the Administrator General acting officially, shall receive or retain any commission or agency charges for anything done as executor or administrator, under any probate or letters of administration granted by any Court in India." The Section imposes no penalty, it simply makes the Act illegal. In India these applicants could not at law retain such charges as against the executors of Mrs. Bellasis, should those parties choose to resist their claim. But it does not follow that the suggestion of the Administrator General's belief that they are about to make such charges, is any ground for refusing them the administration they ask.

The preservation of the Administrator General's monopoly of charging 5 per cent. commission was put as an object of public policy, with a view to the general benefit of all who have estates to be administered in India; and reference was made to the views expressed on the subject by Sir H. Roper, formerly Chief Justice of this Court, and to the probable intention of the Indian Legislature in passing Act VIII. of 1855. The argument was put in this way. The Administrator General is on the whole a public benefit, but unless this Court is sedulous in maintaining his claim to 5 per cent. commission in all cases, this public benefit will be lost to the community by the inanition of the office holder.

The strength of this argument rests on the assumption that the only possible way of remunerating this beneficial public officer, is by paying him a 5 per cent. commission on all estates he administers. This assumption seems hardly justifiable. In cases of derelict estates, no doubt the Administrator General is a very useful institution: in cases like the present his utility is hardly so apparent. There seems no particularly good reason to be adduced why executors in England, who can get their administration business done here by private firms, who charge only two and a half per cent., should be compelled by any straining of the law on the part of this Court to employ a public officer who, for doing the same work, charges five per cent. And I think it would be a straining of the law to give effect to the Administrator General's caveat in this case.

The cases decided in *re Ketterer* do not conflict with this conclusion. In those cases the Administrator General had obtained a grant under the Act, and the Court declined to deprive him of it in favour of the applicants (also representing Messrs. Forbes's house) without an assurance that they would not charge commission and agency. On the above grounds, I think the letters should be granted to the applicants as prayed, and the *caveat dismissed with costs.*

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Thursday, 18*th December* 1862.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Gaynoo Cooshnajee vs., *Tukaram Sukrojee and his wife.*

This was an action to recover Rupees two hundred, damages sustained by reason of the defendants having forcibly ejected the plaintiff from his hut, situated at Chinchpoogly, and taken possession of his household furniture and property.

Mr. Khundarao appeared on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. Pandurung for the defendants.

This case which was part heard on the 11th instant, was postponed until yesterday for the examination of other witnesses.

Several witnesses having been called whose evidence tended to prove the case for the plaintiff. His Honor said it was perfectly clear that the trespass had been made by the defendants and that in a most cruel and arbitrary manner. The plaintiff, who was a poor man, had been put to very great inconvenience indeed, and His Honor therefore give a verdict for him for rupees one hundred and fifty.—*Costs certified.*

INDIAN.

BENGAL.

THE Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor-General was held this-day at the usual hour. His Excellency the Governor-General presiding. All the Members were present, with the exception of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Maine presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill relating to Breaches of Contract committed in bad faith.

He also moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend Act XXIX. of 1861 (to consolidate and amend the articles of war for the government of the native officers and soldiers in Her Majesty's Indian army. He said that the object of the Bill was to remove some mistakes and ambiguities which existed in the articles of war that derived their authority from Act XXIX. of 1861; one of those was in reference to the power of commanding officers' of detachments. Besides clearing up the doubt on this matter, the Act would extend to those powers in situations beyond the sea, and in critical and emergent cases. Another article would be amended so as to remove doubts as to the power of Courts Martial in the Bombay Presidency, and in places around cantonments. The law in this respect would be assimilated in all the Presidencies. He would only add that the Bill was framed at the suggestion of the military authorities of the Government of India, and had received the assent of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Harington introduced the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in eight weeks.

Also, that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XI. of 1862, (to alter the duties of Customs on goods imported and exported by Sea) be taken into consideration.

Also, that the Bill as settled by the Select Committee be passed.

Also, that the Hon'ble Mr. Fitzwilliam be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for taking land for works of public utility to be constructed by private persons or companies, and for regulating the construction and use of works on land so taken.

The Council then adjourned till Wednesday next.—*Englishman, Dec.* 10.

PUNJAUB.

BRIGADIER GENERAL BRIND, Inspector of Artillery, arrived at this station yesterday morning and proceeds at once to Mooltan to inspect the Artillery at that station.—*Lahore Chronicle, Dec.* 10.

MOOLTAN, *December 3rd.*—The Railway steamers *Outram* and *Indus*, with flats in tow, have arrived, bringing up a large quantity of merchandise and Government Beer. The former vessel leaves for Kotree almost immediately, leaving the latter steamer at the wharf for the bi-monthly passengers of the 14th instant.

Major Jones, Commandant of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, with Mrs. Jones, and Mr. Thornton, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Lahore, with Mrs. Thornton, arrived by the above vessels.

The Oriental Company's steamer *Indus* has taken in a full cargo of merchandise for Sukkur and Kurrachee, and will, in all probability, leave this in a day or two. This Company's traction engine of great power, with a number of large waggons in tow, will soon pass through the station, steam up, en-route to Lahore. The Mooltannees are thunder-struck with all they now see—what with a locomotive in full work to Sher Shah, 14 miles from Mooltan, and a traction engine with a large train of waggons steaming through the station on kucha roads, no wonder that the natives should stare with amazement.—*Id.*

THE proposed route of the Delhi Railway, the intended connecting link between the Punjab and East Indian Railway lines, has been slightly changed from the scheme laid down in the original survey. Instead of going through the barren country between Umballa, Kurnal, and Delhi, the line is now to run thr rich and populous Doab, crossing the Sutlej abov anah, and the Jumna at Booriah near Seharunp thence passing through Meerut to Ghazee-o-de vicinity of Delhi, on to Allygurgh from whence are already laid uninterruptedly to Allahaba route will be some six or seven miles longer other, and a bridge over the Jumna at Booria necessitated, while the immense stock of vas and other ironwork for the bridge designed to river at Delhi will be wasted. The proposed has its advantages, but it is to be regretted reasons which now lead to its adoption did not the promoters of the Railway Company in instance. We presume a branch will be ultim to Hurdwar, to the great content of our contemp Mussourie.—*Id.*

COLD bracing weather has prevailed for so past, rendering fires enjoyable. The thermom seven this morning in an open verandah stood and has been lower. They have commenced ice in the pits, the first crop having been gath Sunday last, and from the circumstance of that ing chosen, we presume the authority who did so, imagines that under the new dispensation he is released from imitating the practise of the Israelites in collecting *manna* as described in Exodus, c. xvi. v. 22 q. v. We are not straight laced, and should have made no objection had ice been gathered on a Sunday towards the end of the season, that is had the step been justified through an insufficient quantity for our wants having previously been obtained. This would have been a work of necessity. But there was no necessity to begin work on Sunday. It may perhaps be argued that the Israelites could not gather manna on the Sabbath even had they desired, seeing that none fell on that day, while water freezes without respect to days, and moreover it is not possible to gather a double supply of ice on Saturday to compensate for its absence on Sunday. Ergo, as we are not favored with miracles as they were in the olden times, we are not bound to regard ancient observances meant for a different set of people. We leave this question to be decided by the Secretary of the ice concern and the Chaplain of the station.—*Id.*

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

THE JEWS IN THE PAPAL STATES.—The flag of France, as Europe is continually informed by the semi-official journals of the Second Empire, is ever, above all other flags, the banner of civilization—the pillar of fire in the van of the march of mankind. This is the text from which our contemporaries over the water, with one or two honest exceptions, are never tired of appealing to the pride and glory of their readers. England, of course, is a gross, mercantile, shopkeeping nation, immersed in selfish interests, and never rising to the height of a generous idea. Let us see what sort of civilization it is that the flag of France harbours and protects in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Only the other day, at Velletri, in the Papal State, a Cardinal Vicar, in his capacity of Minister of Police, issued an ordinance for the expulsion of the Israelites from diocese. In pursuance of this ordinance men, women, and children were forthwith driven out from their homes and forced to take shelter wherever they could find it beyond the frontier. This wholesale eviction was carried out in the presence and under the protection of the flag of France. So difficult is it for your *grande nation* to be at the same time the *soldat de Dieu* and the *soldat du Pape.* This incident of the French occupation is related by the *Opinion Nationale*, a journal whose testimony in a case which concerns the honour of the French flag, cannot be suspected.—*Daily News, Nov.* 17.

RUSSIA.

PRINCE GORTCHAKOFF'S REPLY ON MEDIATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.

THE *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, of to-day, contains the reply of Prince Gortchakoff to the note of M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

The Prince, after recalling the constant efforts of Russia in favour of conciliation in America, says :—"It is requisite above all to avoid the appearance of any pressure whatever capable of chilling public opinion in America, or of exciting the susceptibility of the nation. We believe that a combined measure of the powers, however conciliatory if presented in an official, or officious (*officieux*) character, would risk arriving at a result opposed to pacification.

"If, however, France should persist in her intention, and England should acquiesce, instructions shall be dispatched to Baron Stockel at Washington to lend to both his colleagues, if not official aid, at least moral support."

AMERICA.

THE *New York Times* of the 5th inst. attributes the victory obtained by the democrats to the failure of the government to prosecute the war with the vigour, energy, and success which the vast resources at its command warranted the country in expecting at its hands, and adds :

What is the use of trying to sustain an administration which lags so far behind the country, and seems so indifferent and incompetent to the dreadful task committed to its hands. If the government had given the people victories—if it had even shown any just appreciation of the need of victories, and had taken the most ordinary means of exacting them at the hands of its generals in the field, the people would have rallied as one man to its support. They would have spurned with indignation the base attempts of demagogues to sap their faith in the administration, and to array them in hostility against it. The vote in this State, as in Pennsylvania and the West, indicates a profound dissatisfaction with the method of the administration in carrying on this war, and a peremptory demand for the adoption of one better adapted to the awful emergencies of the case. The President must not hesitate an hour to respond to this demand. Let the popular verdict just pronounced dispel whatever of hesitation or timidity may have hampered his movements. There must be an end of apologies and delays. The country will no longer tolerate half-hearted counsels in the cabinet, or half-hearted leadership in the field. The fate of the nation must no longer be committed to generals who, like Essex in the English revolution, next to a great defeat dread a great victory. The government must no longer be content with defending itself against a rebellion. It must act upon the offensive—and act with the vigour and determination that insure a victory. If the recent elections shall inspire the administration with this spirit and prompt it to such action, they will be of more service than results which might have betrayed it into a delusive and fatal confidence in the fruitless policy it has hitherto pursued.

The *New York Tribune* partly ascribes the defeat of the Republicans to the absence of 100,000 voters at the seat of war, two-thirds of whom it estimates are ardent Republicans.

But the cause of defeat on which the *Tribune* lays most stress is the

General dissatisfaction with the slow progress, or no progress of our armies, and a wide-spread feeling that, through the incapacity, inefficiency, or insincerity of our military leaders, the blood and treasures of the loyal millions are sacrificed in vain.

The *Tribune* concludes by saying :—

We tell the administration most earnestly that the country cannot endure another month's inaction of our armies—that a Fernando-Wood dictatorship at the North in thorough sympathy, if not in open alliance with the Jeff. Davis rebellion at the South, will inevitably result from such inaction. The war for the Union must be fought out speedily and resolutely, or it will die out. Defeat would be calamity, but delay is ruin.

The *New York Herald* considers the triumph of the democratic party as most complete and overwhelming, but states that this popular demonstration

Does not mean that the war shall be ended in an ignominious and ruinous peace, involving a division of the Union into two independent confederacies, but that the war shall be prosecuted for the maintenance of the Union, and for nothing else; that the malign abolition influences have brought defeats and disasters to our armies where we should otherwise have been crowned with victory, and that the radical Marplots who in Congress and in the Cabinet have caused the squandering of hundreds of millions of money, and the needless sacrifice of thousands of our brave soldiers, shall be henceforth repudiated by President Lincoln.

But as the new Congress cannot, unless specially convened, met until December, 1863, the *Herald* suggests that to enable the new representatives, "fresh from the people," to give their counsels to the President, they should hold an informal meeting, after the fashion of the late Altoona conference, of the governors of the loyal states, "in order that they may agree upon a series of recommendations and declarations of the general policy which they believe would meet the cordial support of our loyal people."

Let a meeting of this character, continues the *New York Herald*, be held in this city before the reassembling of Congress, and it may contribute much to aid the President in the recommendation of his annual message, and in the important work of a reconstruction of his cabinet.

INDIAN PRESS.

CRIME IN INDIA.

(*From the Neilgherry Star, Dec.* 10.)

FAST as the prisons in the Madras Presidency are said to be filling, and in fact declared to be full, the occupants are in the great majority culprits of a very ordinary class. Larceny and burglary are the two prevailing crimes, and it is remarkable how the offences which the natives of India commonly commit are in keeping with their most pressing wants. Of acts of violence and wickedness proceeding from revenge, ambition, and political antagonism we very seldom hear, for these are feelings and principles confined generally to the higher classes. The great mass of offenders is composed of poor, houseless, and penurious individuals, whose excessive destitution drives them to a commission of deeds for which they become amenable to the laws. Lowness and crime it is said go hand-in-hand, but it must be admitted, taking into consideration the almost entire absence of education amongst the millions who occupy this country, that the peculiar position in which they are placed for exemplifying this axiom is very seldom illustrated. Sum up the whole of the convicts now undergoing penal servitude, and compare their number with the population—to what does it amount? We doubt if it will not be found that the convicts in the British Isles, contrasting their popula- [illegible]

numerous fields for occupation which are presented to the masses in Europe, and the greater the difficulty of obtaining a living, the more plentiful is a resort to illegitimate means for keeping body and soul together. Crime thus becomes a necessity, but the necessity represents an extremity of distress which does not develope itself to a formidable extent. Our Police and Law Courts are chiefly occupied in investigating cases of *theft*, either in its simple or complicated form, but to punish this act as it is now punished, involves an exercise of severity which is as much opposed to extenuating circumstances, as it is calculated to do more harm than good. A beggarly native deprived of his liberty for a considerable proportion of his life, becomes a convict for the remaining period of his existence. When his liberty is acquired, he finds home, wife, and children gone, goodness knows where. It is natural that under these circumstances he should seek a return to the asylum, which revolting as it was, supplied him with subsistence. We decry slavery in America because it is attended with such heartrending incidents, but we forget that in India we separate as many wives, husbands, fathers, and children. We want here a law which will respect persons—not the affluent and mighty, but the humble, the poor, and the low. Let us inflict upon these as few stripes as we can, whilst we reserve the principal flagellations of our whip for those who can bear the castigation with less personal, with less domestic unhappiness.

THE PRIZE-MONEY SYSTEM.

(*From the Englishman, Dec.* 9.)

IF the officers and soldiers who took part in the great military events of 1857-58, and the last conquest of of India, have reason to be dissatisfied with the mysterious diminution of their hard-earned prize-money, the long delay in its distribution, and the questionable claims to participation which have been admitted, we must certainly admit that the government itself, upon which so much blame and reproach has been thrown, now deserves to come in for a share of the sympathy which hitherto has been entirely bestowed upon its troops. The mail just arrived has brought out royal warrants granting to six different field forces as many different sums of prize-money, varying from Rs. 7,71,010 to Rs. 4,903-5-11, on account of captures made in the military operations in or against Dhar, Sarun, Nurgoond, Hulgullee, Shorapore, and Khandeish. If the numbers of officers and men which composed the forces whose operations resulted in the capture in question be compared with the amount of the prize-money realised and now granted to them by the Crown, it will be found that in the greater number of these cases the sum to be derived is so small as to be hardly worth the trouble involved in its distribution; but if, in addition, it is considered that all the camp followers present will share, it is obvious that the government has before it a task of enormous trouble, difficulty, and expense, without any possible resulting benefits at all commensurate with the work to be performed. The Delhi prize-rolls were found imperfect five years after the place was taken, and invitations had to be issued to syces, grass-cutters, klassees, sweepers, dhoolee-bearers, cooks, and other such co-adjutors of the Delhi army, to send in their names and claims without delay. If this was the state of the case as regards one solid, compact force, isolated and cut off from all communication with any co-operating aid, what will be the state of affairs as regards six wandering field forces, operating in the wide and wild country, and subject to innumerable changes, augmentations, and diminutions? The work of distributing these monies seems an almost, if not entirely, hopeless task; but even supposing it to be accomplished, what will it not cost the government in time, trouble, and annoyance? The calculation is not certainly very encouraging; and the fact is that the prize-money system has lost the confidence of the army, and in India will never again be believed in. The government has just as much reason to be dissatisfied with it as have the officers and men of its army; and there can be no question that if troops are to be rewarded for extraordinary services in the field, or reimbursed the expenses of a campaign, the batta system of the late Company was infinitely preferable to the prize-money system of the present Crown. The donation batta at the end of a campaign was a prompt, liberal, and satisfactory recognition and reward of gallant services and victory, and pleased every one, whereas the prize-money system has been productive of nothing but suspicion, accusation, dissatisfaction, and complaints against the government, without, as far as we have heard, much solid benefit to any one, as compared with the expectations raised and the sanguine hopes that have been blighted. After all it must be admitted that the prize-money system has a strong smack of the barbarous about it; whereas the donation batta system was a fair dealing between the served and their servants, and not a word of reproach could be urged against it. We wish the government, not yet recovered from the Delhi and Lucknow worry and reproach, well through and out of the Hulgullee and five other concomitant difficulties, the facility of settling which, however, is by no means in the relative ratio of their insignificance at first sight. As to the future management of prize-money and treasure captured in the field or by assault, it is not for us to advise a course of action that might be subversive of order, discipline, and efficiency; but we must say that nothing could have worked worse, or caused more dissatisfaction with the government, than the whole operation of our prize laws and prize-money distribution in India since the mutiny and the victories which crushed and subdued it.

ADVICE TO EUROPEAN SOLDIER.

(*From the Madras Times, Dec.* 13.)

NOT very long ago we extracted from a North-West paper an account of a most wanton and outrageous insult offered to an English soldier in one of the bazaars. A native deliberately spat in his face. Except where the odds on black and white are twenty to one in favor of the former, a gross indignity of this kind is a very unusual occurrence. But what was even more surprising than the audacity of the Hindu who ventured on this mode of showing his dislike to the British uniform, was the admirable self-possession of the insulted soldier. Bayonets have been drawn and deadly wounds inflicted under far less provocation. Had the author of the insult felt the retributive rigor of the Englishman's arm and been pounded into a jelly on the spot, one could not have very severely censured, unlawful as it would have been, the wild justice of revenge. But "the brutal Briton" won a nobler victory than could have been gained by thrashing the "mild Hindu." He gave the offender into the charge of the Police to be dealt with according to the law. We regret to have to add that the redress meted out by the Sessions Judge was not such as to encourage soldiers to follow the excellent example set, and refrain under wrong or insult from taking the law into their own hands.

A report elsewhere given of a case tried before Mr. T. G. Clarke at the Town Police on Thursday last presents in its leading features a parallel to the Shahjehanpore outrage. The aggressor is again a Hindu; the object of assault is a Private in the British army; the provocation to retaliate is, if possible, more severe; and, right glad we are to add, the command of temper displayed by the soldier was equally worthy of imitation and praise. But here the resemblance ends. The Madras Magistrate, with his usual judgment, set a right value on the opportunity presented to him, and used it to good advantage. He recognized the importance of teaching our brave soldiers that hardest of all lessons, "he that ruleth his spirit is greater than he who taketh a city." Wandering as the men of Her Majesty's regiments do through the lanes and by-ways of the town, mixing often with natives of the lowest classes ever ready to prey on and take advantage of them, conscious also of their superiority in physical strength, they are constantly exposed to the temptation to use their own strong arms in the assertion of their rights. In numerous cases the Soldier who is in the right at the commencement of a quarrel, is in the wrong at the conclusion of it. In the endeavour to vindicate himself, to avenge or to ward off some real or fancied wrong, he inflicts a more grievous injury than he suffers. Whatever tends in the least degree to induce the soldier to reflect, when affronted or cheated, that the Magisterial Bench will ever prove a far better friend to him than he can be to himself, whatever helps to restrain him from recourse to that *ultima ratio militum*, the military logic of "punch his head," is a service to the army and a service to the public. The community therefore will heartily approve the award of the Magistrate in the cause under notice. The fine of a hundred rupees is a heavy one, but the assault was aggravated and utterly unjustifiable. Young Chetties, however wealthy, must be taught that using their buggy whips on English soldiers is an expensive amusement. Had Mr. Clarke committed the ex-student to the Penitentiary, we are sure the public would have endorsed the justice of the sentence. It will be in the recollection of some that a few years ago Captain Somerset was sent by a London Magistrate to expiate in prison the offence of having struck a sentry on the face with his whip. The firmness and boldness

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[illegible] not so well convinced of his ability to keep his temper and his strength both under control. Examples such as this of Rae[illegible] satisfactory proof that our soldiers are advancing in a valuable branch of military attainments, the knowledge of when to decline battle. As there is a time for all things, so is there a time to fight, and also a time when the boldest soldier cannot do a braver thing than hand over his enemy to the nearest Policeman.

ENGLISH PRESS.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

(From the Daily News, Nov. 17.)

The money market presents some movements of a sufficiently active character to invest with renewed interest discussions as to its probable course in the future. The continued decline in the bullion in the Bank of England, and the still more rapid falling off in that in the Bank of France, combined with the heavy drain of silver to India in payment for cotton, have occasioned just that degree of uncertainty in the public mind which may lead to inconvenience, for it is certainly inconvenient to have legitimate commercial transactions or legitimate speculation interfered with through vague and baseless fears. A time like the present is the very time when many persons have a proclivity towards extreme views. Public opinion has its shifts and eddies. One week it is all on one tack—by the next week it may have veered round into the opposite direction. Only a few weeks ago every body was confident that money would be "a drug," and that there would be little employment for it, even at fabulously low rates; and some of our financial doctors had become so alarmed at the visions they had conjured up, of a wild rush of the British public into every conceivable and dangerous foreign enterprise, that they testified exceeding joy at the fact (which they requested the world to take upon trust) that English capitalists had really taken some millions of the last Russian Loan. Barely two months ago, for example, "the advantages of the Russian Loan" formed a text which was earnestly improved, especial rebukes being administered to persons bringing forward other kinds of enterprise, who were held up as fit subjects for popular odium under the denomination of "concoctors," and "parties who live by promotion moneys, brokerages, &c." Of course the natural inference for the world to draw was that "parties" who bring out Russian loans—and we might even add Brazilian railways and similar undertakings—never accept "promotion moneys, brokerages," fees, commissions, or the other sweet considerations which under various names usually attach to transactions of the sort. The public were almost asked to go down on their knees and thank the disinterested gentlemen who had submitted to their notice such a "steady and available investment" as the Russian Loan, "which," it was further remarked, "can be converted with a fair profit at any moment into money." The writer, by the bye, forgot to mention that the market premium at which the loan then stood represented merely accrued interest, and now that the dividend is off the price, he refrains from alluding to the fact that the stock is at a discount, as it virtually was when he wrote. But this is a mere trifle where an advocate wishes to make out a case, and is not too nice as to facts or logic. "It is a remarkable fact," observed the same authority, waxing warm as he went on, "that all the main profits of the year in London have been derived from adventures (*sic*) which at the time of their appearance were most bitterly assailed by interested cliques;" but, in view of the discount at which the Russian Loan has virtually stood almost since its issue, we would fain hope that the public have obtained some small amount of "profits" from other sources, else we fear we must look upon the English nation in the same light as an unscrupulous railway company living upon its capital. It was pointed out at the same time that while "each subscriber to the Russian Loan can realise his property at a fair premium, if he should be disposed to do so," "nearly all the companies that were introduced about the same period are at a discount." Perhaps the most forcible comment upon this remark consists in the fact that nearly all the companies thus slightingly referred to are at this moment at a premium, while the Russian Loan itself, though brought forward so disinterestedly by people who have nothing to do with "promotion moneys," commissions, or other corruption, is at a discount.

What was thought of the probable course of the money market a couple of months ago is plain from the foregoing, and from the exhortations addressed to us to be grateful to the Russian Government for having so kindly stepped in with 15,000,000*l.* of stock, and rescued us from the fangs of a host of "concoctors," and from a "flood of projects of a far less reputable nature, got up for the mere sake of premiums." As events progressed the prospect of ease in the money market was considered to grow stronger, and even the recent spasmodic action of the Bank of England in raising the rate of discount at one stroke from 2 to 3 per cent. was received with complacency. "From the present date," sententiously observed thé same authority, no longer ago than the 31st October, "there will be a good prospect of steadiness throughout the remainder of the year." "With regard to the specie shipments to India an effect must soon be produced at Bombay and Calcutta which will gradually tend to moderate them for the future."

Though the public have not failed to remark that the specie shipments to India, instead of "moderating," have constantly increased ever since the above prediction was indulged in, they have felt disposed, from a general review of the circumstances of trade, to agree in the main with the view expressed by the writer on that same 31st October, that "there seems good reason for confidence that ease will still prevail in the money market." But they have been somewhat astonished and perplexed by a sudden note of alarm which within the last week has emanated from the very quarter hitherto so strongly given to prophesying smooth things. Their instructor has, without the slightest warning, adopted a tone of the deepest gloom. He talks no longer of plethora, nor of "superabundant money" remaining to "glut the market." Nothing is even heard of gratitude to the Russian Government for its recent condescension. On the contrary, the recollections of former panics are raked up, and the Eastern silver drain, previously held of no account, suggests to the writer the most serious apprehensions. On Thursday last our contemporary dived deeply into the records of the last panic. "Owing to the Indian absorption," he remarked, "the present drain of bullion has been of a more extensive and protracted character than any that has been witnessed since the panic of 1857. With two slight exceptions it has now gone on uninterruptedly for 14 weeks, until a total diminution has been sustained of 3,022,633*l.*, which may probably be further extended by the return to be published to-morrow evening. The last previous outflow of any consequence was in 1860, when there was a falling off during eight consecutive weeks, and an aggregate reduction almost precisely similar to that just witnessed, which led to an advance of the rate of discount from 4 to 6 per cent. In the period which preceded the panic of 1857 the drain was uninterrupted for eighteen weeks, or four weeks longer than has yet been witnessed in the present instances, and the total reduction sustained was 4,573,980*l.*, while the rate of discount was carried from 5½ to 10 per cent." Just as the mercantile reader begins to shiver at these recollections of a period of terrible trial, and stretches out his hand to see what his pass-book says about the state of his banker's balance, his uneasiness is allayed by the remainder that there are "two important differences between those occasions and the present. On looking further, however, he discovers that these "differences" do not apparently consist in any superior soundness of trade at the present juncture, but merely in the fact that the Bank's reserve and bullion are in a more satisfactory position than they were in then. Now, traders are so well aware that much reliance must not be placed on the mere indications in the Bank returns, subject as they are to large changes from week to week, that apprehension is naturally stealing into the public mind; promoted perhaps by the perfectly safe, though not very reassuring conclusion, at which the writer has at length arrived as the result of his extensive investigations—namely, that "pending the uncertainty as to the point to which these operations" (shipments of specie to India) "will extend all calculations regard[illegible]ure of the money market must be [illegible] we may venture to assert that the [illegible] like to be instructed in this unsatis[illegible]er. They do not like to be told for[illegible]her that all is smooth water and plain [illegible]hat they may safely gorge themselves [illegible] stock to prevent a monetary "glut," [illegible] of a sudden to have solemn warnings [illegible]ics" dinned in their ears. They rub [illegible] and vainly attempt to discover the [illegible] coming storm. They see that the [illegible] 3 per cent. instead of 10. They are [illegible] prepared to see it go to 4 per cent. in the course of the next few weeks, but they cannot [illegible] cause for panic in such a contingency. They perceive that the coin and bullion in the Bank are above fifteen millions instead of eight or nine, and that the reserve in the banking department is between nine and ten millions instead of three or four. What is more important still, they are convinced that the community has been carrying on trade to an unusually limited extent, instead of launching out into that system of speculative overtrading which precedes and causes a panic. Finally, of speculation, rightly so termed, they can detect few traces at present—certainly no indication of the mania which culminates in panic, and the natural sequel to which is reaction and collapse. The public persist in believing that some ground for legitimate confidence is really to be found in the stability of trade, and in the absence of speculation except in the single article of cotton, and their feeling of confidence will not be disturbed even should the value of money rise before the close of the year to the still moderate point of 4 per cent.

PRIVATIONS AND RESOURCES OF THE COTTON TRADE FOR NEXT YEAR.

(From the Economist.)

We are very much inclined to take a less gloomy view of the prospects of Lancashire operatives than that accepted by most of our contemporaries. We do not mean that the coming winter will not necessarily be one of scanty wages, interrupted employment, and consequent severe pressure both upon the endurance of the poor and the resources of the rich. We do not mean that there will not be ample scope and need for the utmost liberality and charitable effort on the part of all classes. We do not mean that many hundred thousands of the population in the manufacturing districts will not have to be supported, wholly or in a great measure, by their own former employers, by boards of guardians, or by the Central Relief Committee, or by charity in some form or other. We are disposed to think that by the beginning of 1863 the worst will be over, even though all hopes of an early termination of the war in America should have to be abandoned. We ground our opinion on the following facts—which, as being future, are of course in some degree uncertain, but which at the same time may be as confidently counted upon as most of the contingencies and estimates on which prudent men are content to base their plans and their commercial ventures.

The present price of cotton is so high, and the present prices of goods and yarn are so disproportionately low, that few cautious manufacturers dare either to buy or to work. More mills are stopped every day. For a little while, probably, this process must continue. But the effect of its continuance is that the stock of cotton in this country is increasing every week, while the stock of goods and yarns is diminishing. The price of the former, therefore, must fall and the price of the latter must rise; till before long it will become, not exactly profitable to begin manufacturing again, but neither ruinous nor unsafe. As soon as the loss by working ceases to be considerable, most men of capital, out of regard both for their operatives and their machinery; will be glad to start their mills again, cautiously no doubt and tentatively, but enough to relieve the population from actual idleness and destitution. Independently of the American crop—which in our calculations we put entirely out of consideration—it is now pretty certain that for the coming year 1863 we can count upon a supply of cotton sufficient to keep our mills at work for four days a week; and four days' work a week will suffice to keep the manufacturing operatives in tolerable comfort as far as food and clothing are concerned—if only it be equally distributed among them. We beg attention to the following figures, which are procured from the best sources, and may be relied upon as carefully and moderately framed.

A short time ago the stock of cotton in Liverpool had fallen below 70,000 bales, and prices were very wild in consequence. Exports were checked and purchases for home consumption almost ceased. Cargoes began also to arrive from India and elsewhere. The stock gradually augmented under the combined operation of these influences till it reached at the end of October 350,000. It is now pretty certain that, calculating on what has yet to arrive and making liberal allowance for probable purchase and export, the stock at the end of the year will reach nearly, if not quite, 400,000 bales. The supply which we shall obtain from India is still no doubt to a considerable extent obscure, but the best informed merchants count on decidedly more than last year, and in our expectations from Brazil and Egypt we cannot be very far wrong. The demand for export next year will, it is anticipated, be large. The continent will have to draw almost its entire supply from this country, instead of a portion only, as in ordinary years when much American cotton goes direct to Havre, and not a little Egyptian cotton direct to Trieste. The estimate for 1863 will then stand thus:

	Bales.	Bales.
Stock of all kinds on Dec. 31, 1862		400,000
Probable imports from India	1,400,000	
,, ,, Egypt	200,000	
,, ,, Brazil	150,000	
,, ,, Other quarter	25,000	
		1,775,000
Total supply for 1863		2,175,000
Export demand	600,000	
Consumption, for say four days a week, about 28,000 bales × 52 weeks=	1,456,000	
		2,056,000
Stock, Dec. 31, 1863		119,000

The amount required for four days' work a week we have calculated on the standard of 1861. But with the economy that has since been enforced in every mill and in every process, a less quantity might perhaps suffice. The result, however, is any case encouraging; since it shows that, even without a single bale arriving from America, there would still be cotton enough to afford our operatives about two-thirds their ordinary work and wages, and still leave a stock of upwards of 100,000 bales at the end of 1863.

RELIEF ORGANIZATION.

(From the Times, Nov. 18.)

When the late Dr. Arnold was lecturing at Oxford, he seized an occasion to impress upon his audience the difficulty of organizing the means of subsistence for large masses of men. He told his hearers that they in the University could form some idea of the work by going into their own college kitchens and observing the arrangements and preparations which were necessary for the provisioning of even these moderate establishments. Proceeding from this example, he then asked them to consider the organization which would be required for supporting not 100, but 100,000 men, all of whom looked to receive their daily subsistence from the hands of others, and thus completed the picture of the obligations incumbent on the commanders and administrators of an army. It happens that at the present moment, and in our own country, a multitude exceeding the numbers of even an American army is looking for subsistence at the hands of their countrymen, and the organization incidentally required is at least as difficult as any which ever devolved on a military department. It is true that the starving operatives of Lancashire are not in a hostile country, and that the provisions which they need are all within easy reach, and procurable through the simple agency of money. So far the problem is rendered somewhat easier, but, on the other hand, there are difficulties from which a mere military administration would be exempted. The recipients of these daily necessaries are not already organized themselves. They cannot be paraded and inspected by sound of trumpet. They are not led by officers conversant with the wants of every brigade, battalion, and company throughout the host, and qualified to draw up a complete chain of reports upon all particular or general demands. They are scattered over a much wider position than would be usually occupied by an army, and have to be sought out, found, registered, and classified before they can be relieved. Even for the actual distribution of relief very numerous agencies are required, while the difficulties of the work are largely increased by the necessity of testing and appraising each particular claim. Probably few of our readers have formed any adequate conception of what still remains to be done after the generous subscriptions of the public have provided the means of mitigating distress, or of the work which must be performed before the actual results of this benevolence can be experienced in the abodes of suffering. We shall presently have the satisfaction of explaining how very ably and extensively the requisite agencies have been organized; but it will convey some idea of the task to be accomplished when we observe that, though contributions of clothing have been poured into the metropolitan depot from all quarters of the country, and despatched with all expedition to the afflicted districts, these necessaries have scarcely yet reached the homes of the sufferers. The organization, however, of the several Relief Committees is really admirable, and the charitable public may rest confidently assured that their offerings will be distributed without stint, but without extravagance or misapplication, among those for whom they are designed.

At Manchester, as the head-quarters of the manufacturing districts, there are two chief committees established. The General Committee assumes the duty of soliciting and collecting subscriptions, especially on the scene of the distress. The Central Executive Committee, over which Lord Derby presides, and with which our readers are most familiar, undertakes the work of distribution, so that these two chief branches of administration are separately conducted. Of the former we need say little, as it is comparatively easy work,—if not to collect money, at any rate to store it up. It is upon the Executive Committee that the main burden devolves. To them it pertains to ascertain, measure, and test the actual necessities of every district in which distress prevails. It is their duty to see on the one hand that no suffering is left unrelieved, and on the other that no money is misapplied. What complicates these proceedings, though it facilitates their object, is that the sources of relief are manifold. In the first place, every impoverished family has its own legal claim upon its parish or union; then, in each district and township there are local committees charging themselves with a part in the good work of relief; next, there are the efforts of individuals, and, finally, the contributions which may converge from distant and accidental sources upon particular centres. It is obvious that, unless an effectual correspondence is established between the several agencies thus created, and a thoroughly harmonious action secured, there can be no security either for the sufficient relief of the really destitute or against the excessive or unnecessary expenditure of the available funds.

The unit, therefore, or nucleus of the whole organization must be a local Committee, and such Committees have been established accordingly in every district. They have been judiciously composed of the landowners of the district, of ministers of religion of every denomination, and of the several employers of labour. Few facts, it is clear, could escape the discovery or appreciation of a committee thus constituted, and kept in possession of full information by the reports of daily visitors. Each of these Committees opens its accounts for the inspection of the Board of Guardians, and the Board of Guardians in turn throws its own accounts open for the inspection of the local Committee. Consequently, the proportion of the relief afforded under the Poor Law and the proportion forthcoming from voluntary gifts can be accurately compared, and the sum of the two carefully recorded. This record is duly transmitted to the Central Executive Committee, and with it a statement of the population, condition, and general resources of the district in question. At this stage of the proceedings an independent authority is introduced. The information forwarded to the Executive Committee is brought to the test of personal inquiry by experienced officers acting under the immediate appointment of Government, and reporting to the Poor Law Department. These gentlemen, one of whom is himself serving on the Central Executive Committee, add the results of their own investigations to the local reports, and the Executive can then act. Its action consists in apportioning its several remittances to the genuine requirements of the several districts, and in drawing on the general fund for the requisite means. This is done only by direct vote, in each case, to that effect, and all proceedings are duly entered in a great ledger with the necessary details. That book will one day form a national monument of which we need not be ashamed.

It must be evident to all by this time that the agitation for a measure of State relief was at least premature. The distress has, indeed, been increasing, but the reports of the last fortnight have fully proved that no adequate measure had been taken either of the resources of the Poor Law or the benevolence of the public. Hitherto the Rates in Lancashire have been kept down by the operation of private charity, nor is there much reason to suppose that they will in future reach even that proportion which has been endured by many an agricultural parish. The contributions of the public, in fact, have been liberal in the extreme, and they are likely to be presently augmented by effectual subscriptions from Lancashire itself. This source of relief would have been stopped at once by the mere expectation of a national grant. As it is the public enjoys the luxury of benevolence, and our suffering fellow-countrymen are relieved with every consideration for their just susceptibilities. It is for the satisfaction and assurance of those whose generosity has been so conspicuously displayed that we have given this outline of the organization established for carrying their intentions into effect. They may really convince themselves that their efforts will not be lost, and that zealous and well-informed agents are at work on the spot to accomplish all that remains to be done after funds have been provided.

Business Announcements.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.—FROM D. HOGARTH & Co., of Aberdeen and London, per Ship *Talbot*. There comprise Roast Beef, Corned Beef, Rump Steaks, Boiled Beef, Roast Veal, Veal and Vegetables, Roast Mutton, Hancot Mutton, Irish Stew, Boiled Mutton, Scotch Haggis, Seasoned Beef, Mixed Collops, A lamode Beef, Ox Cheek and Vegetables, Beef and Vegetables, Stewed Veal, Minced Veal, Veal Cutlets, Calf's Heads, Seasoned Mutton, Hashed Mutton, Mutton and Vegetables, Lamb and Peas, Veal and Peas, Curried Veal.

SOUPS.—Mock Turtle, Giblet, Hare, Mulligatawney, Vegetable, Green Peas, Cressi, Vermicelli, Venison, Oyster, Veal, Ox Cheek, Chicken, Kidney, Julliene, Gravy Soup, Mutton Broth, Grouse, Partridge, Fine Boulli, and Essence of Beef.

FISH.—Findon Haddocks, Fresh Herrings, Salmon, Oysters, and Lobsters.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

NEW GOODS.

LATE MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.—The Cheapest and best Fitting Tailoring establishment and Woollen Warehouse.

The Tailoring Department conducted by Mr. Betts, late Betts and Pagan.

Messrs. E. & Co. have received per last Overland Mail, a supply of very superior West of England Cloths; Bedford Cords, &c. &c. Garments made of this article in a first rate style and at moderate charges. A large supply of the real Balmoral Bonnet and other goods too numerous to mention.

Also Black and Blue single Milled Wool Dyed Broad Cloths and Venetians, Black and Drab Alpaccas, White and Colored English made Shirts and Collars, Indian Gauze, Merino Vests and Pants, Black Silk Hats, Drab Felt Hats, Oxonian, Scilian, and air chamber Oxonians, Travelling and Balmoral Caps, Gents White Kid Gloves, Swimming bags, Money belts, and Overland trunks.

An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery, Brown Windsor Soap, Ambrosial, and Amon Shaving Soaps.

As Messrs. E. & Co., have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures, Gentlemen leaving Bombay can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices.

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Master Masons Aprons, best quality.
Master Masons Sashes, best quality.
Royal Arch suits, best quality.
Knight Templars suits, best quality.
Masonic Jewellery of all degrees.
Material for making Aprons, Sashes, &c.
A few pair of Ear Rings.
Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Sterling Silver.
Ditto Christening presents.
Silver Mugs, for Christening presents.
Do. for Rifle matches.
Do. for Races.
Do. for Regattas.
Gold Albert Chains 22 carats.
Real Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 5.
Cricketers Pipes Rs. 1 each.
Gold and Silver Pencil cases.
Ivory do. with Pen Knives.
Gold Swivels, Hooks, Charms.
Brass Tent Clocks 8 days, will work in any position.
Wood Marine Clock daily, do. do.
Do. 8 days striking do.
Race Glasses.—The best ever made.
French and American Clocks.
Ladies' Jewellery of every discription.
Best Gold Wedding Rings.
Gold and Silver Thimbles.
Silver Salt Spoons, Pickle Forks, each Rs. 1-8.
Silver Butter Knives, each Rs. 5.
Do. Tortoise-shell Links, per pair—Rs. 1.
Best Gold Lockets for one, two, and four miniatures.
Gold Sleepers—Rs. 3-8 and 5.
Gold Crosses Enamelled—
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, latest patterns, from Rs. 35.
Gentlemen's Gold Alberts, do. from Rs. 35
Silver Neck Chains each—Rs. 6.
Silver Alberts, from Rs. 5-8 to 10.
Ladies' best Gold Rings, set with valuable stones and brilliants, from Rs. 25.
Gentlemen's Gold Rings, from Rs. 10 to 40.
Do. Gold Scarf Pins, from Rs. 15 to 86.
Do. Gilt do. do. each—Rs. 4.
Silver Chuck Muck cases, each—Rs. 8.
Ladies' Companions of Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Wood and Leather, fitted with Silver mounted Scissors, Thimble, Pencils, Pen-knife, Scent Bottle, Memorandum Card, and Bodkin.
1st Class Hunting Watches, by James McCabe.
Do. do. do. by John Jones.
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Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh Consignment of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases:
Ducemier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hernozants.
Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Moselle in Cases of	1	Dozen	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Sparkling Hock	ditto	1	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. Cockburn & Campbell.

PORT in Case containing......... 3 Dozen (Quarts.
Do. in Case containing......... 2 ,, (Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing... 1 ,,
WHISKEY in Case ontaining. 1 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by

W. NICOL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing 1 doz. each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing......... 1 ,, ,,
Do. Brandy in Case containing......... 1 ,, ,,
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing ½ ,, ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.—Per Ships *Caledonian* and *Sea Horse*. Tennent's Beer in quarts and pints. Tennent's Porter in quarts and pints, in magnificent condition. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO' beg leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India:—

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases...Rs.	20
Do. Do. Black	25
Do. Do. Yellow	29
Amontillado, Red	32
Port Black	28
Do. Pints	15
Claret Blue	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	35
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	42
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	20
Pale Brandy	30
Do. Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	18
Geneva, ...15 Flasks	23
Cherry Brandy, finest	36
Do. do. ,, Pints	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

FOR SALE—

BURGANDY WINES.	Rs.
Hermitage, qts.	25
St. George ,,	28
Chambertin ,,	20
Do. Pints.	11
Clos. Vongeot qts.	18
Do. Pints.	10
CLARETS.	
Léoville, qts.	30
Chateau Margaux	22
Sauterne	22
SHERRY.	
Old Golden	22
Brown	20

LIQUEURS.	Rs.
Anizette	30
Créme de Cretis	22
BRANDIES.	
Delbruck Fils old Cognac	32
Craritte Dupont's do.	25
Castillon's do.	28
CORDIALS.	
Raspberry	20
Cherry Cordial	20
Whiskey	21
Old Tom, by Booth	18
GINGER WINE, by John Grabbie	20
GERMAN ABSINTHE	18

N. B.—To close an Account. Messrs. Delbruck Fils, "St. Estephe" Claret sold hitherto at Rs. 24, reduced to Rs. 16 per dozen. Apply to

ALBERT VINAY.

5, Forbes Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. Treacher & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—		
Black Seal ....Amontillado..........per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do. White do. ......Good Dinner Wines...	,,	24
Brown do. Yellow do.	,,	22
MADEIRA, very old	,,	42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...... Quarts	,,	28
Do. Do. Pints	,,	15
Red Seal Quarts	,,	24
Do. Do. Pints	,,	13
CLARET—		
Chateux Margaux	,,	34
Leoville	,,	28
St. Julien	,,	22
Medoc	,,	16
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality...A.DePaul......Quarts	,,	40
Do. ...A.DePaul......Pints	,,	21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts	,,	36
Do. ... do. ......Pints	,,	19
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still (Dembar & Jordan, Coblentz Rhine...) per dozen	Rs.	38
MOSSELE do. do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	,,	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do.	,,	18
CURACOA	,,	42
MARASCHINO	,,	40
CHERRY BRANDY	,,	30
SPIRITS—		
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old)	,,	50
Rum ......Fine old Jamaica	,,	20
Gin—Old Tom...Booth, London		
Do.......Hollands in cases		
WHISKEY ......Glenlivat, Crabbie	,,	21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

Business Announcements.

BY THE MAIL.—FOURTEEN SONGS AND BALLADS, written and composed by Prince Ernest (The Duke of Saxe-Coburg) and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert.

The great exhibition Music Book containing the national and patriotic airs of the principal countries of the world.

McCOMBIE, & WRIGHT.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen at the late Bank of Bombay Premises. Apply to Hormusjee Bomanjee at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY SELLING OFF. MRS. McAULEY begs to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that on account of her having to change her residence she is selling off her stock of Millinery at reduced prices.

No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Meadow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
,, do. do. Balmoral Boots.
,, do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.
,, do. French Calf Walking do.
,, Shooting Boots with hooks.
,, French Calf Oxford Shoes.
,, Enamel do. do.
Ladies' Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
,, Bronze Kid do. do. do.
,, Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings.

One Case of White Cambrics.
One ,, Balzarine Dresses.
One ,, Cashmere Cloth.
One ,, Ribbon.
One ,, Muslin.
Three Bales of No. 30 Mule Twists, &c. &c.,

SALE OF OOMRAWUTTY COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account and risk of the first purchaser, Ramjee Jatha, and by order of Messrs. Souza, Pinto & Co.,

51 Candies of Oomrawutty Cotton.

The Bales are lying at Heerjee Bhimsey & Co.'s Cotton Depot, Small Colaba.

CONDITIONS,—All goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within three days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account and risk of the purchasers, who will be responsible for all expenses, and loss attending the sale, and pay a deposit of 25 per cent.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT BEACH ROAD, UPPER COLABA.

On TUESDAY the 23rd instant, Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Beach Road, Upper Colaba, the Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of Doctor J. Welsh, (proceeding to Europe,) the same comprises, Cut Glass Ware, White and Blue bordered Dinner, and Breakfast set, Plated Hot Water and Vegetable Dishes, Single and Chamber Candlesticks, Plated Spoons and Forks, Cruet frame, &c., Blackwood Carved Furniture such as Circular, and Dining Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Arm, Easy, and Rocking Chairs, Cheffonier, Teapoys, Screens, Flower and Hat Stands, Sofa Tables, Hanging and Tucker's Table Argand Lamps, Glass Door Cupboards, few Engravings, Side Board, Table cloth press, Camp Cots, Dressing, and Washing Tables, large Blackwood Carved Cheval Glass, Wardrobe, Presses, Hydrabad Rugs, Burmese Images, and Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles.

At 1 P.M.

One light Single-seated Brougham, with a powerful flea bitten Grey Horse, and set of Harness complete.

One Bengal-built Buggy, with a fast trotting Chesnut Horse and Harness.

Side and Hunting Saddles and Bridles, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Saturday the 20th instant.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th Dec., 1862.

CRAWFORD & CO., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF SAW GINNED DHARWAR COTTON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the Cotton Green, Colaba, by order and in the Cotton Depot of Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee and Co., on account and at the risk of Messrs. Brown, Clough & Co., the 1st purchaser.

125 Candies Saw Ginned Dharwar Cotton.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
500 ,, ,, Long Cloths.
700 ,, ,, Jacconets.
800 ,, ,, Madapollams.
300 ,, ,, Domestics.
600 ,, ,, T. Cloth.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.

Also an Invoice of Fresh Oilmanstores, by Crosse and Blackwell, consisting of Imperial, West India and Oriental assorted Pickles, French Olives, Capers, assorted Sauces, Raspberry Vinegar, Quarts, White Wine Vinegar, Durham Mustard, Tapioca, Carraway Seeds, Orange and Lemon Peel, Crystalized Fruits, Potted Meats, 1 and 3lbs. Jams and Jellies, Tart Fruits, Muscatel Raisins, Turkey Figs, Normandy Pippins, Cocoa Paste, Isinglass, Currants, Barley, Oatmeal, Chocolate, Stewed Mushrooms, Fresh Salmon, Oxford and Bologna Sausages, Melton Oysters, Herrings a la Sardine, Fresh Herrings, Patent preserved York Hams and Bacon, Chedder and Berkley Cheese, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in a Warehouse, at Waree Bunder, a large quantity of Building Materials, Iron Ware, Lead Piping, &c. &c., in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just imported.

A Handsome fashionable and light English-built Buggy by Newton of Long Acre.

A Shigram with Bay Horse and Harness.

WINES.

Good Port Wine.................. Rs. 18 per dozen.
Good Sherry.......................,, 18 per doz.

CHERRY BRANDY.

Bernard & Co's finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts ....Rs. 13 per dozen.
In pints ....,, 7-8 ,,

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 19th December 1862.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

On TUESDAY next, the 23rd instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of Grey Goods, a large quantity of Muskets with Bayonets, Swords, one case Belts, 1 case containing Knapsacks, Tents, 1 Bundle Flags, 1 Case Blankets, 50 Slates, 1 Case containing School Books, 1 Microscope, 13 Bundles Tape, 1 Case containing Kneesacks, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Fresh Hams and Cheese.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets, for Floor and Stair cases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Rich Gold Cravat Rings and Pins.
1 Barrel Organ playing 40 Tunes, Bronzed Argand Lamps of 1, 2, 3, and 4 Lights, by A. J. Nash and Co., of London.
Breakfast Services for 12.
Superior Hair Oil in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 per doz. Cod Liver Oil in large and small Bottles and Bailey's Hair Wash.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them. FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th December 1862.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE MARBLE VASES, &c. &c., BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at his Rooms in Medow Street, a large and valuable assortment of Marble Vases, suitable for Gardens.

12 Marble Pedestal Vases, suitable for Garden, &c. &c.
4 ditto ditto suitable for Busts, Figures, &c. &c.
1 Round Marble Slab, 1st size.
1 ditto ditto 2nd size.
3 ditto ditto 3rd size.
4 ditto ditto 4th size.
4 ditto ditto 5th size.
9 ditto ditto 6th size.
9 ditto ditto for Tea Poys.
2 Marble Slabs, for Double Washing Table.
6 ditto ditto for Single ditto.
2 ditto Steps.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c. &c.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 22nd instant, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the undermentioned fine Engravings, Oil Paintings in handsome Gilt and other Frames, &c., &c.

1 Large Oil Painting of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, in handsome Gilt Frame.
10 Small do. on different Subjects.
12 Very small Round do. of H. M. the Queen and the late Prince Albert, the Emperor and the Empress of France.
1 Set 4 Engravings of Paul and Virginia.
1 Set 2 do Chasseaux Lions.
1 Set 2 do. of Ships.
2 Ladies Work Cases with Music.
1 Cigar Holder with do.
1 Singing Bird in Glass Dome.
6 Musical Boxes, some of them with Dancing Figures

The property is now on view.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of Manockbayee, Widow of the late Eduljee Burjorjee Chinoy, deceased.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the Effects of the late Eduljee Burjorjee Chinoy, deceased, consisting of a Silver Watch by Davis and Sons, Three Gold Rings, a Jackwood Chest of Drawers in two Pieces, Blackwood Folding and Iron Rocking Chairs, Leather Dressing and Writing Cases with Apparatus, Trunks and Portmanteaus, Wearing Apparel, Cooking Utensils and sundries.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.
Bombay, 19th December 1862.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors,' Miners,' and Engineers' Tools, Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Business Announcements.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE, SHIP "CHANDLERS," &c. &c., No. 6, Medow Street, Fort, have on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a few choice Hams and Cheeses at Rs. 1 per lb., also a few Casks of Bass and Co.'s double labled Beer, at Rs. 6 per dozen, just landed from the ship *Flying Venus*.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, MILLINER, No. 20 MEDOW STREET, FORT.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c. Just received a fresh Consignment of Fancy Millinery ex *Windsor Castle* and *Her Majesty*.

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-Maker, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

MRS. HERN,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
3, Medow Street, Fort.

BEGS to intimate that she has just received several cases of

NEW GOODS,

consisting of Trimmed and Untrimmed Crinoline and Straw Bonnets and Hats for Ladies and Children, made up Bonnets, Infant's Hoods and Hats, Feather Tufts.

A nice assortment of Flowers, Ribbons, Bonnet Caps, Black and White Tulle Falls, Velvet Head-dresses, Coronets ornamented with Steel.

A choice selection of Wreath and Bouquets.

Plain and Fancy Silks, Bright, Black and White ditto, Plain and Fancy Mohairs, Etoile Gauze and Fancy Grenadines, suitable for Dinner and evening wear, Organdi Muslins Printed Cambrics, Warm Dresses for ladies going "home" in fine Linsey Woolsey, Broché, Broché Crossover and Broché Genippes

London made up Skirts, also Morning Wrappers and Jackets, Zouave Jackets, and Bodies in Muslin and Silk Andalusian Vests.

Corsets and Expansion Shirts.

Maltese Sets Sleeves and Collars, Maltese ditto Cuffs and Collars, Muslin ditto Sleeves and Collars, Linen Cuffs and Collars;

White and all the new Colors in Tarlatans, White fine Swiss and Spotted Book Muslins, Black and White Plain and Figured Brussels Netts, Black Lace Tunics, Gold Spotted Blond for Ball Dresses, Tulle Berthes, Parisian Fans.

BRIDAL WREATHS, &c.

Bouquets, Flowers and Favors, Veils in Limerick Honiton and Tulle.

BRIDAL BONNETS.

White Lace Flouncing, Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs, Plain ditto, White and Colored Llama Shawls, White and Black Grenadine square Shawls, Fancy Checked and Striped Llama Shawls; Grenadine Cloaks and material for making up ditto, Black Glace Mantles, Spanish, Lace Shawls and Mantles.

FAMILY MOURNING.

Black soft Patent Crêpe, fine Black Paramatta Norwick and French Barèges Tamatave French Merino, Black Grenadine for Cloaks, Crêpe Trimmings, Crêpe Sets Collars and Sleeves, Crêpe Falls and Veils, Black Shawls, Crêpe and Crinoline Bonnets. Jet Brooches and Buckles.

Air-tight Japan Tin Boxes.

Particular attention given to Wedding and Mourning orders. No orders can be attended to, unless containing a remittance for Goods required, or reference in Bombay.

November, 1862.

W. H. WALKER & Co., Ironmongers, Cutlers, Brassfounders and General Dealers, Corner of Church Street, Fort, rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required. A Fresh Stock of all kinds of Carpenters' Tools just landed.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ¾ to 2 inch.
LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.
BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
PERFORATED ZINC, various patterns.
PAINT BRUSHES of all kinds.
LIPSCOMBE'S WATER FILTER.
SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.
JIM CROWS.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.
PORTABLE FORGES.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
4ft. HINGES IRON, with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills.
PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 3½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.

N. B.—W. H. W. Co., have just imported 50 & 100 feet lengths of ¾ & 1 inch Vulcanized India Rubber Hose with 3 Jets and Nozzle to attach to Service Pipes for watering gardens. This Hose being of the best Vulcanized India Rubber, requires no care, and can be laid by for any length of time wet or dry.

PRICE LISTS AND ESTIMATES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread under Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwoods's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Doubled Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations that she has just received ex *Empress of India*, *Windsor Castle*, and *Overland*, a large and well selected assortment of *Fashionable Millinery* of every description, consisting of—

Ball Dresses, in *Tulle, Lace, Blonde, Tarlaton, Silk*, &c. &c.
Chinee Striped and figured "*Silk Dresses*."
Rich *Evening* Silks and Grenadines.
Colored *Grenadine*, and Barège Dresses.
Colored Exhibition Organde Muslins.
Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Muslins.
White Fancy Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
White Brilliants and Dorias for Morning Dresses.
Colored Brilliants and Jaconets for Morning Dresses.
Mouseline de soi Dresses.
White and Colored Tarlatons.
Coloured Mohair Dresses and *Burnous to match.*
Chinée Sprigged Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.
Black and White Lace Flouncing.
Lawn and Muslin Linings for Dresses.
Plain Book Muslin.
Colored Cloth for Ladies' Mantles (warm).
Warm Material for Dresses &c. for Ladies proceeding Home.
Black and White Lace *Shawls*.
Black Llama Burnouses.
White and Colored Llama *Shawls*.
White Llama Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles, and *Opera Cloaks*.
Black Silk Paletots.
Rich Cloaks and Hoods for Infants.
Dress Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk, Blonde, Chip, Crêpe, &c. &c.
Plain and Figured Crinoline Bonnets.
Embroidered French Cambric *Handkerchiefs*.
Embroidered Muslin and Lace Sets, *Collar and Sleeves*.
Black and White Maltese *real Lace Lappets*.
Black and White Spotted Tulle *Falls*.
Black, Brown, and Colored *Hair Nets*.
Fancy, Gilt, and Caroline *Buckles*.
Black, White, and Figured *Spotted Nets*.
"*Victoria*" and "*Empress*" Skeleton Petticoats.
Valenciennes, Maltese, and Imitation *Laces*.
Rich Fancy Fans.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Jet and Gold Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed French *Cambric* and *Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs*.
Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves (Ladies).
Exhibition Sashes.
Exhibition Chimisettes.
Exhibition Chip Bonnets.
Warm *Shawls* and *Cloaks*.
Lace Leaves and *Wreaths for Bonnets*.
Tassels, Trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers, and Feathers, &c.
Book Muslin and Jacconet Embroidery.
Black, White, and Colored Sewing Cotton.
Aluminium, Steel, and Enamel Ornaments.
Patent Frilling for Children's Dresses.
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
Fancy Hats, richly trimmed, with "*Feathers* and "*Flowers*."
Boys' and *Girls' Hats*, in great variety.
Wreaths and *Head Dresses of the Latest Fashions.*
Gold Tiaras.
Garnitures in flowers, for *Ball Dresses*.
Ladies' Corsets.
Hair Plaits.
Dress Preservers.
Colored *Fruit* for Hats.
Colored Gimps.

For Weddings.

Bridal Bonnets and *Wreaths*.
Dresses in Tulle, Lace, Tarlaton, Silk, &c.
Tulle and Lace Bridal Squares.
Lace and Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.

For Mourning.

Paramatta and Mohair (double width).
Black Grenadine and Barège.
Black Glacé Silks.
Grenadine Shawls and Burnouses
White and Black Crêpe Sets. Collar and Sleeves.
Black Shawls and Silk Stockings.
Black Fans, Jet Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed Muslin Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Half Mourning Muslins and Grenadine.
Half Mourning Check Silk Dresses.
Black and Grey Flowers.
Black Gimps &c. &c. &c.

Hours of business from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, November 1862.

Business Announcements.

GAS APPARATUS for private use, Factories, Towns & Cities, STEAM ENGINES, Boilers & Castings.—Mr. BOWER, of ST. NEOTS, ENGLAND, is the Manufacturer of Gas Apparatus of all dimensions. He has in stock the plant for all sizes from 20 up to 2000 lights, and he will deliver an order within one month from receipt of it. Testimonials and references to a selected list of 100 out of a great number of Gas Works erected by him in England and various parts of Europe, together with calculations of the cost of gas—specifications—price lists and other particulars, will be forwarded on application either at the office of this paper or to the advertiser.

With coal at 50s. per ton, gas may be manufactured where 50 lights are required, burning for eight, or 100 for four hours, per day, at 8s. per 1000 cubic feet:—the price of this apparatus is £135. With 500 lights burning eight, or 1000 burning for four, hours per day, at 5s. 6d. per 1000 cubic feet.—the price of this apparatus is £640. Delivery—free in London inclusive of packing and cases. These estimates of cost of gas allow for wear and tear—five per cent. for capital and three per cent. for renewing plant when worn out. The pipe with fittings for factory use may be taken to cost an average of £1. per light, f.o.b. in London.

Although coal is the best material for gas-making yet it may be made from cotton or other seed—peat—bark—wood—oil—in fact, any thing that will burn with a flame.

Mr. Bower supplies cast iron pipe,—lamp columns and brackets,—wrought and composition tube,—meters,—and gas fittings in general.

In ordering it will be well to give a plan to scale, of the factory or house, showing the positions assigned for the gas works and of the lights. It is also necessary to state the longest time the lights will be burning per night.

Instructions for fixing and plans, &c., forwarded with the bills of lading.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates prepared for the Lighting of Towns and Cities.

Mr. Bower manufactures Steam Engines—vertical and horizontal—fixed and portable, and executes Mechanical Engineering work in general,—equal to any house both as regards price and workmanship. Boilers—Cornish and tubular—of the best plate and proved to a high pressure. Tanks, Girders, and other wrought iron work. Castings of all kinds from drawings, and at moderate prices.

Terms.—Credit up to four months by the acceptance of a first-class house in England, or 2½ per cent. discount for cash, against bill of lading, on presentation to a London Banker.

GEO. BOWER, Engineer and Contractor, St. N[illegible] Hunts, England.

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING, REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.—Restores perfect digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity to the most disordered or enfeebled, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense; removing, speedily and effectually, indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hæmorrhoids, liver complaint, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, biliousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, hooping-cough, diphtheria, measles, Gastric and other Fevers, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache, debility, dropsy, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, etc., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines; they invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyance, disappointment and expense may be saved, and all Doctor's and Apothecary's Bills avoided, by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in Physic, Cod liver oil, and all other remedies.

Certificate No. 36,418. We find it the safest remedy, Andrew Ure, M.D.F.R.S., Dr. Harvey: Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:

Cure No. 1,771. Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832. Mr. Maria Jolly, of Lynn Norfolk, of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 54,816. The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion, and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 46,270. James Roberts, Esq., of Frimley, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

Packed in Bottles, with full Instructions: 1lb. and 2lb.

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 11 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Sole Agents.

Insurances, &c.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720, for Insuring
BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, AND VESSELS IN PORT,
From Loss or Damage by Fire.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

For the Assurance of Lives, and also for Granting Annuities, and Endowments.

Position and Progress of the Company.

The Accumulated Assets exceed £650,000
The Subscribed Capital.......................... 500,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds 250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed £1,000,000

The new business is progressing at the rate of £40,000 per annum.

Chief Offices for Western India.—Bruce Lane, Bombay.

Board of Management.

E. P. Repton, Esq (Messrs. E. Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. Hannay, Esq. (Grey & Co.,) Merchant.
Chas. F. Kelly, Esq., (Kelly & Hore), Solicitors.
Medical Officer.—J. Vaughan, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Solicitors—Messrs. Bickersteth & Cleveland.
Agents—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay and the Agra and U. S. Bank.
Secretary—C. H. Ogbourne Esq., F. S. S.

The Premiums.

UNDER authority from the Court of Directors of the late Hon'ble East India Company in September 1847, the Actuary was permitted to examine the Records of the India House with a view to the completion of a Report on the state of the Bengal Military Fund. The Rates of Premium of this Company have been computed from data obtained by him and from the Company's own subsequent experience. Other Life Assurance Companies have not enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life, the rates with Profits, are as follows:—the Premiums for the non-participating Scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	6	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

Example.—*An Officer, aged 30, next birthday, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly to this Company: or on the without profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

The Premiums for Short Terms correspondingly moderate and particularly favorable for Military men.

The Profits

Are ascertained every three years, a proportion equal to five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured payable in cash—added to the Policy—or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The result of the last investigation will shortly be declared.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on applying to the Secretary.

Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.

EWART, LATHAM & Co. Agents,
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, August 1862.

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